With the longest borders in Asia, the Soviet Union is sincerely striving to prevent the Asia-Pacific region from becoming a source of tension or an arena of military confrontation and to ensure that it joins in the overall process of creating an international security system. In his Vladivostok speech the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee names five avenues for progress toward this goal. The Soviet Union proposes: resolving questions of regional settlement; blocking the way for a proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific; limiting the activeness of naval fleets in the Pacific; radically reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Asia; and embarking on the practical discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region.

The concept of pan-Asian security did not emerge from scratch. In the Soviet Union's opinion it could comprise the five principles of peceful coexistence "pancasila" worked out by the continents' states, the 10 Bandung principles, and the many initiatives and proposals by the socialist and nonaligned countries of the region (for instance, to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, to create nuclear-free zones in Southeast Asia and the Korean peninsula, and to observe the nonnuclear status of the South Pacific).

The development of a pan-Asian process is now favored by factors such as the growth in the prestige and positive role of the Nonaligned Movement, the upsurge in antiwar and antinuclear sentiments, the galvanization of the struggle for a new international economic order, and the notable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations.

The strengthening of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region is inconceivable without the active participation of the great Chinese people. It is gratifying that both nuclear powers in Asia -- the USSR and the PRC -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and both oppose the militarization of space. There is still great potential for expanding Soviet-Chinese cooperation. And the utilization of that potential would undoubtedly benefit pan-Asian security.

The USSR is an Asian and Pacific power. A large amount of Soviet territory is situated east of the Urals. In the years ahead it is there that many national economic tasks of all-union importance must be resolved. The situation in the Far East, in Asia in general, and in the adjacent ocean areas is therefore of national state interest for the Soviet Union.

Now that the "Pacific community" scheme has been rejected the idea of "Pacific economic cooperation" is being discussed. The Soviet Union has taken an unprejudiced approach to this idea and is prepared to join in the study of the possible foundations of such cooperation. If, of course, it is conceived without discrimination or opposition on the part of some states against others.

Striving to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, the Soviet Union devotes particular attention to Siberia and the Far East. The construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the development of oil, gas, and coal deposits, and the opening up of these regions' forest resources promote more active participation by our country in the international division of labor. The USSR would like to organize equal, mutually advantageous, and stable cooperation with all interested Asian and Pacific states. This regional cooperation might develop, in particular, in areas such as cadre training, the opening up of new energy sources, and the revelation of forms of trade and economic links which would take account of the developing countries' interests, exchanges of scientific and technical information, nature conservation, the rational use of natural resources, and the struggle against the consequences of natural disasters.

In order to discuss security questions -- including economic security questions -- a conference could be convened of all Pacific countries along the lines of the all-European Helsinki Conference. One possible venue for it could be Hiroshima, for instance. Why should not the name of that city -- the first victim of the nuclear evil -- become for the Asian and Pacific countries an embodiment of the struggle for security and cooperation in the same way that the name Helsinki already has done for the Europeans?

The opponents of this idea claim that the security formula elaborated in Europe cannot be applied to Asia because of the "geographic diversity" of its peoples. Needless to say, the specific features of the Asia-Pacific region must not be ignored. Citing the experience of the all-Europeann conference, the USSR by no means envisages a mechanical transfer of the Helsinki model to Asian soil. But many elements of the European experience of detente can be applied to Asia as well. These include respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, the nonuse of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the right of peoples to decide their own destiny, and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

The development of a pan-Asian process is also becoming an urgent necessity because imperialist U.S. circles are striving to turn the Asia and Pacific region -- across which the eastern borders of world socialism lie -- into an arena for military-political confrontation and a frontier for forward-based nuclear means along the lines of West Europe and the adjoining Atlantic. This above all explains Washington's growing interest in the Asia-Pacific region. On the whole it has not yet been militarized to the same extent as Europe. But since the second half of the seventies the United States has started to intensively build up its military presence there, while at the same time lauding at every turn the idea of regional integration, which, so it claims, ahs become a vital necessity in the "Pacific age."

To provide NATO with a Far Eastern double, U.S. ruling circles are creating a new military-political structure. This plot plans to turn Japan into a key component in an anti-Soviet and antisocialist "eastern front" and create a triangle out of Washington's bilateral military agreements with Tokyo and Seoul in order to turn the Japanese Islands and South Korea into U.S. nuclear missile bases (nuclear weapon delivery vehicles are already sited on Japanese territory and both delivery vehicles and warheads are deployed on South Korean territory). Finally, it is planned to pave the way toward the creation of a "Pacific community," in which ASEAN will be involved alongside U.S. military allies.

The idea for such a community came from Tokyo, and Washington initially approached it with caution. After all, anything akin to a "Common Market" in the Asia-Pacific region promised huge profits for the Japanese monopolies. But subsequently it was believed overseas that a community could be a "safety valve" which would reduce the flow of Japanese goods onto the American market. But the main thing was that it would be easier for Washington under the cover of such a community to link up the U.S. Pacific allies -- Japan, Canada, Australia, and South Korea -- and to hitch to them the ASEAN countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.

Such a selective approach to the composition of possible participants in a "Pacific community" betokens a lack of genuine interest on the part of its initiators in ensuring that the proposed organization really serves to solve the urgent problems of the Asian and Pacific countries. The idea of regional integration has already been repeatedly used as a screen for the creation of exclusive military-political groups and militarist blocs. And it is hardly surprising that this scheme encountered opposition from the people of Southeast Asia, who saw in it a threat of neocolonial enslavement and the possibility of the region being drawn into imperial military adventures.

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS PAN-ASIAN COOPERATION

PM120931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[Own political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Pan-Asian Process"]

[Text] Political scientists are still not used to this term. But its emergence was predetermined by the course of history. The role of the Asia-Pacific region in world politics and economics is visibly growing. The destiny of the entire world will largely depend on how socioeconomic development proceeds there and what processes prevail in relations among states. The Asia-Pacific region represents virtually half of the globe. Located in the region are six of the world's seven most populous countries: China, India, the USSR, the United States, Indonesia, and Japan (the only exception is Brazil). Large states -- by European standards -- such as Mexico, Vietnam, the Philippines, Canada, and Australia are also located there.

Asia alone accounts for more than two-thirds of mankind. This colossal human and sociopolitical mass requires close attention, study, and respect. Having awoken in the 20th century to a new life, Asia has enriched world progress with multifaceted experience of the struggle for freedom and independence. Each country there has its own traditions and way of life, its own achievements and difficulties.

From our own Soviet experience, M.S. Gorbachev stated in Vladivostok, we are well aware what an immense creative force a resurrected sense of national worth becomes and what a creative role a people's distinctive character plays in its organic links with other equal and free peoples. There is now an upsurge in this process in the Asian and Pacific countries: Everything there is in motion, the new rubs shoulders with the old, and the foundations of life which once seemed immutable are giving way before the wind of change.

Experience of history, the laws of growing interdependence, and the integration needs of the economy make us seek ways of reaching agreement and organizing open ties. The region's states are encountering numerous urgent problems, both those inherited from the colonial past and those arising from the contradictions of current development. They are being drawn into blocs, their freedom to manage their own resources is being limited, and they are being forced to inflate their military budgets.

Asia continues to be rent by seats of tension and wars large and small. The situation is complicated by the fact that events there take place outside the framework of any kind of regional accords. For good or ill the mechanism of dialogue, talks, and agreements that emerged from Helsinki is in force in Europe. This provides some kind of stability and reduces the likelihood of armed conflicts. Whereas there is not yet anything similar to the all-European process in the Asia-Pacific region.

That is why there has been an increasingly extensive response to the Soviet Union's call to jointly seek ways of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific -- the largest and most populous part of the world. Moscow is not imposing a pat formula for pan-Asian security on other states, but is calling on them to jointly participate in developing such a formula. Despite differences in their political systems, ideologies, and philosophies, the Asian and Pacific peoples are interested in an overall, coordinated approach to regional problems. Through bilateral and multilateral consultations the Soviet Union proposes settling disputes, strengthening mutual trust, and gradually creating the prerequisites for holding a pan-Asian forum in order to jointly seek constructive solutions.

Everywhere there is a rising wave of indignation at Washington's course of continuing nuclear explosions.

The socialist policy of peace consistently pursued by our country accords with mankind's vital interests. Hence, there is growing support for it by all the planet's forces of peace and reason. The people of the earth need have no doubt: The land of the Soviets will continue consistently to follow this, the only correct path.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES ORGANIC CHEMISTRY CONFERENCE

PM121539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Chemistry: Trends and Prospects"]

[Text] The sixth international conference on organic synthesis -- "Sintez-86" -- is in progress in Moscow. Hundreds of scientists and chemists from the countries of Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and Australia have gathered in the Soviet capital to discuss topical problems of organic chemistry and exchange scientific ideas and knowledge.

The participants in and guests of the conference enthusiastically received the greetings from the USSR Council of Ministers read by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Today organic synthesis is the foundation of a vast, highly ramified sphere of industry, Academician N.K. Kochetkov, chairman of the conference organization committee and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences N.D. Zelinskiy Organic Chemistry Institute, told our TASS correspondent. The creation of effective medicines, synthetic fibers and materials, new building and construction materials based on plastics, dyes, cinema photographic material, liquid crystals, and semiconductors -- this is far from a complete list of what synthetic organic chemistry can and does give us.

The international "Sintez-86" conference will continue until 15 August.

PERMANENT ENVOY TO UN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD122036 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] New York 12 TASS -- Aleksandr Belonogov, USSR permanent representative to the U.N. and the U.N. Security Council, has presented today his credentials to Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general.

The USSR, the SRV, Mongolia, the DPRK, and other countries have repeatedly put forward concrete proposals whose implementation would not only improve the situation in the region, but increases the chances of preserving and strengthening international peace.

History has entrusted a highly responsible mission to the peoples of the USSR and China. The potential exists for its successful filfillment, but this potential must be exploited to the full. The CPSU and the Soviet people sincerely seek to establish better relations with our neighbor -- socialist China. We are prepared at any time, at any level, to discuss with the PRC in the most serious fashion questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness.

The peoples of Asia have not stood aloof from the high road of international relations in the past. Suffice it to recall the principles of "Panch Shila" or Bandung. Now, too, the countries of that part of the world are putting forward some ideas, for instance, on economic cooperation. The only important thing is for such projects not to be imposed from outside and for them to be free from the notorious "bloc stragegy."

The concept of nonalignment was born in Asia. After gathering great strength, it led out into the political arena of the modern world a movement which has drawn more than 100 states into its orbit. The acknowledged leader of this movement is the great India. The USSR's friendly relations with India are a major stabilizing factor on an international scale.

Soviet people are pleased to note the signs of a change for the better in the USSR's relations with Japan. The cause of peace will gain if this change becomes a fact. The USSR is prepared to extend ties with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Any state which seeks peace and cooperation will meet with understanding and support from the USSR.

The new Soviet initiative is realistic in nature. It contains concrete proposals on a regional settlement in Southeaste Asia; on preventing the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific; on reducing the activity of navies in the Pacific; on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Asia; and on transferring to a practical plane the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in that region. The announcement of the forthcoming return home from Afghanistan of six Soviet regiments met with a major positive response in the world. This act will be part of the political settlement of the Afghanistan situation which the Soviet Union consistently advocates. Of course, in this connection, the cessation and nonresumption of imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs must be ensured.

The Soviet proposal on including the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security is further convincing evidence that the advance of initiatives which are of strategic, key significance for the normalization of the world situation was and is a characteristic feature of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Examples of such initiatives are the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear weapons and the proposals aimed at preventing the spread of the arms race to space, the course of building a genuinely peaceful Europe, and the enhancement of Europe's role in international affairs.

For a year the Soviet Union has unilaterally adhered to the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. All who value mankind's future in the nuclear age warmly support the USSR's very important action for peace. [paragraph continues]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV ASIA PROPOSALS

PM111417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program for Peace in Asia"]

[Text] Exceptional interest has been aroused everywhere by our country's large-scale new peace initiative -- the program for ensuring international security and peaceful collaboration in the Asian-Pacific region, formulated in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech.

The Asian-Pacific avenue of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is an integral part of the general platform of the CPSU's international activity elaborated by the April plenum and the 27th party congress. The all-embracing system of international security which the 27th congress advocated setting up is inconceivable without the normalization of the situation in such a vast region as Asia and the Pacific, where billions of people live and where there are dozens of states seeking to resolve the complex problems posed by life. But all these problems are dominated by one problem which is urgent and acute for every region of the world -- the problem of survival, of averting the threat of a devastating nuclear war. Our country calls for its resolution.

The USSR does not seek any special rights or privileges in the Asian-Pacific region. Jointly to build new, just interstate relations in that part of the world too -- that is what it seeks. The direction in which the socioeconomic and political development of this vast area of the planet proceed and the processes that prevail in relations between countries there will largely determine the fate of world peace.

We must not forget the historical fact that it was in Asia that U.S. imperialism perpetrated the crime of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and that two major wars were unleashed -- in Korea and Vietnam. Here, too, there have been more of the so-called "minor" military conflicts than anywhere else. Imperialist militarist forces have not given up trying to extend the network of their military bases here, to bring in nuclear weapons, and to involve the region's countries in their own military preparations.

It should also be borne in mind that whereas the Helsinki process operates -- well or poorly -- in Europe and helps in the quest for ways of strengthening mutual understanding and security, in the Asian-Pacific region this does not happen, or scarcely happens.

The militarization of the Pacific region has yet to reach the same scale as in Europe. But it is proceeding at an increasing pace, and the consequences could prove extremely dangerous. It is not yet too late to hamper this turn of events and prevent Asia and the Pacific from being turned into an arena of military-political confrontation. The real prerequisites exist for making Asia and the Pacific a region of peace and good-neighborliness. The Soviet Union calls for these prerequisites to be brought into play.

Socialism, which is a paramount factor for world peace, has firm positions in that part of the world. [paragraph continues]

"It has been the Soviet Union's stance from the very beginning that the war should be ended as soon as possible. It will only bring more calamities to the belligerents," he said.

"We have been constantly urging both sides to agree to end the hostilities, pull back their troops and start talks."

Discusses Japanese Relations

LD061045 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- "The Soviet Union attaches much significance to relations with Japan which have noticeably improved over recent years," Mikhail Kapitsa, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, told a new conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

He described as "very successful" this year's reciprocal visits by the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers and also added that "we would like to impart more diversity to our relationship with Japan and find new ways of developing it".

After saying that an exchange of top-level visits was now also being considered, the deputy foreign minister said "the Soviet side is preparing for the Soviet leader's visit and thinking of the content to be given to this visit and talks".

Answering a question from a Japanese correspondent about the so-called territorial issue in relations between the two countries, Kapitsa said: "The existence of differences on some issues should not prevent contacts between states or keep their relations from developing".

He expressed the conviction that interest would be growing in Japan in closer contacts with the Soviet Union in science and technology as there was a special development program being drawn up in the USSR for Siberia and the Far East.

KAPITSA MEETS SINGAPORE, BANGLADESH, UGANDA ENVOYS

PM111547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Envoys"]

[Text] M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Singapore's ambassador to the USSR, K. Siddique, 8 August in connection with the latter's upcoming departure for home. A banquet was held in the envoy's honor in behalf of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the same day M.S. Kapitsa received the Bangladesh ambassador to the USSR, M.M. Rezaul Karim; and the ambassador of the Republic of Uganda, Emilio Mondo, in connection with their forthcoming presentation of their credentials.

KAPITSA SPEAKS ON VARIOUS ISSUES AT CONFERENCE

Cites Need for Asian-Pacific Peace

PM070917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] There has been a wide response throughout the world for the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his 28 July speech in Vladivosotok. The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its desire for an end to the arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and the quest for political solutions to regional conflicts, and called upon the Asian-Pacific countries to cooperate for the sake of peace and international security.

This was discussed on 6 August at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

In his statement, Comrade Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, recalled that in Asia, the world's biggest continent, since World War II there have been more military conflicts than anywhere else, and there have been two major wars -- in Korea and Vietnam. They were unleashed by American imperialism. Serious military conflicts are taking place even now, in particular those against Afghanistan and Cambodia. Nuclear weapons are being accumulated and new military bases set up in the Asian-Pacific region. The U.S. Navy is equiped with new types of armaments. The forces of imperialism nurture plans for creating new aggressive blocs.

At the same time, the deputy minister continued, this region accounts for half of the world's trade. By the end of the millenium, the region will occupy an important place in the development of world political and economic ties. The world's biggest states, with the largest populations, belong to the region. Taking account of all this, the Soviet Union consistently and doggedly struggles for the conversion of the Asian-Pacific region into a region of peace and stability. It advocates its inclusion in the general process of the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

To this end, the Soviet Union strives for an improvement of bilateral relations with the countries of the region. A high level of friendly ties has been established with India, whose contribution to the struggle for peace is held in high esteem by the Soviet people. Much has been done in the area of economic and trade contacts with the PRC. The USSR is also ready for an improvement of Soviet-Chinese political relations. It has been observable of late that relations between the USSR and Japan have been getting warmer. We also support an expansion of cooperation with the United States. Importance is attached to relations with the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand and the island states. Another thrust of our policy is the unblocking of all crisis situations in Asia, so that in the future the countries of the Asian-Pacific region may go forward to their own Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation. The Soviet Union is in favor of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the region, the reduction of navies and bases and the expansion of trade relations. Replies were also given to other questions from journalists.

Calls Iran-Iraq War 'Senseless'

LD061025 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- The Iran-Iraq War is both deplorable and senseless, Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today.

GORBACHEV GREETS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

PM121007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Here is the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message of greeting:

To the participants in the Sixth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature:

I cordially greet the participants in the Sixth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature who have gathered in Budapest, the capital of socialist Hungary.

Contemporary trends in the development of the world community pressingly demand constructive interaction among states and peoples on a global scale. In setting up such relations, a special role belongs to the study of languages.

The Russian language is a good example of this. Together with other langruages it is widely used in the interests of mutual understanding and cooperation among the most diverse countries; it facilitates mutually beneficial international economic links; and it serves socialist economic integration, which is based on the principles of equality and mutual assistance. It plays an important role in the lively and fruitful exhcange of experience and knowledge and in the development of advanced culture.

Translations of a large number of scientific and fictional works, of scientific-technical and political information from many of the world's languages are constantly being published in Russian. In this way, the Russian language also acts as one of today's most informative languages.

The literature that has been created in the Russian language has always served and continues to serve the exchange of cultural values that are common to mankind, the ideological and moral elevation of man and the enrichment of his spiritual life. In our uneasy times it calls in full voice for a struggle to be waged to save the earth from nuclear disaster.

Your congress is taking place in the Year of Peace. The Soviet people, actively supporting the peace-loving desires and actions of all people of good will, are proud that the Russian langrage is regarded as the language of peace and friendship, that it was the language in which the creation of an all-embracing system of international security was made from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The contemporary world needs the efforts of all people in strengthening trust among peoples and in all-round spiritual cooperation. Your association, which brings together Russian scholars from nearly 70 countries, possesses enormous opportunities for carrying out this noble and truly historic mission.

I wish you successful work for the good of peace and progress!

[Signed] M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the eve of the meeting at Ixtapa, President R. Alfonsin of Argentina declared: Reason and goodwill must triumph. These words expressed the aspirations and the will of all the world's people which Washington still continues to ignore.

'TREND' TOWARD NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES OUTLINED

LD121459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Mayak commentary read by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The prime ministers of Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have come to the common view on the need to appoint a commission of experts to study the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe at a meeting in Steensgard near the Danish town of Odense. This was reported by TASS. At the microphone is Viktor Levin with a commentary:

The idea to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was first expressed by Finnish President Kekkonen a good 20 years ago. The public was very well-disposed to it but the position of the northern countries included in NATO -- or to be more exact, the pressure from NATO circles on these states -- froze the implementation of the important proposal. Now it is obviously finding second wind in the creation of a commission of experts; this may not be decisive but it is an important step forward.

Why are the northern countries taking this step now? The week of commemorating Hiroshima and Nagasaki going on throughout the world probably helped to create the appropriate political atmosphere. And it is no accident at all that a session of the South Pacific forum was held over the same days at which the 13 member countries of this organization affirmed their resolve to set up a nuclear-free zone in the south of the ocean. And in Chicago, one of the major cities in the United States, the ceremonial unveiling of a memorial plaque took place certifying that Chicago is a nuclear-free zone.

The anniversary of the atomic bomb of the two Japanese towns has aroused a new wave of mass protests against the threat of nuclear destruction. However in my view, for all the importance of this factor, you cannot call it the single and determining one. Such anniversaries were marked previously as well and no less vigorously but the trend toward setting up nuclear-free zones was not displayed so graphically. The roots of this trend lie deeper and precisely in the fact that a new thinking in keeping with the nuclear age is taking possession of the consciousness of ever broader masses of the population of various countries and is providing an effective impetus for practical deeds.

Of particular significance is the fact that one of the greatest nuclear powers, the USSR, is actively facilitating not only the spread of this thinking but it is expressing it through such practical actions as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts -- in force a whole year -- and a plan for the phased scrapping of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Our policies show that mankind's striving to deflect the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is not a good wish from those with whom, according to mythology, hell is paved, but a completely attainable reality if other nuclear states, primarily the United States, embark on this same road. Although as yet the United States has been demonstrating an unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason the new thinking is making itself felt increasingly strongly. This is being reflected in part in the development of the trend toward setting up nuclear-free zones.

Since then, the moratorium that came into force 6 August 1985 -- on the day of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima -- has been extended more than once. This was not an easy path to follow for our country, it was not easy because the United States proceeded with the modernization of its nuclear missile arsenal. In military terms, the USSR, naturally, suffered a certain amount of damage. However, the political gain resulting from this step in the struggle for ending nuclear tests and curbing the nuclear arms race was, without any doubt, much greater than the purely military loss.

The ending of nuclear tests in the USSR was highly appraised by the world public and sober-minded politicians and statesmen. They regard the Soviet Union's actions as a responsible approach to the danger hanging over mankind, they regard it as its readiness and ability to heed the opinion of the world community. Speaking on Soviet television on 14 May 1986, M.S. Gorbachev reiterated his proposal to President Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any European state prepared to receive the Soviet leader and the U.S. leader, or in Hiroshima, to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

The United States did not reciprocate. It rejected the Soviet proposal. One of the arguments used most frequently by the transatlantic "hawks" to justify their refusal to end nuclear tests is the alleged impossibility of verifying [proverit], monitoring [prokontrolirovat] the observance of a ban. The Soviet Union has pointed out more than once that this "argument" is completely unfounded. It has emphasized that should the United States and all nuclear explosions on a mutual basis, the necessary verification [kontrol] of the observance of the moratorium would be fully guaranteed by national technical means as well as international procedures even including on-site inspection [inspektsiya] where necessary and using all the achievements of seismology.

The final blow to the false arguments of the opponents of a nuclear test ban was dealt by the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council under which seismological equipment was installed by U.S. and Soviet scientists on Soviet territory in the vicinity of Semipalatinsk. This equipment did not register Soviet explosions, of course, not because of the cunning or perfidy of the Russians but because of the simple reason that there were none. Instead, another explosion carried out at the test site in Nevada was registered.

Support for the Soviet peace initiative and its wise and far-sighted policy aimed at ending the nuclear arms race has been demonstrated particularly convincingly at present when the 41st anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki is being marked. This anniversary has furnished yet another motive for pondering the horrific threat presented to mankind by the military uses of atomic energy and ways of eliminating this threat. The measures adopted by the Soviet Union are beginning to gain support even among U.S. lawmakers.

The U.S. House of Representatives has adopted a decision calling on the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests for the period of 1 year beginning 1 January 1987. Since the Senate has adopted no such decision, the proposal will be passed on to the conference committee.

A meeting of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- has just ended in the Mexican resort town of Ixtapa. Their work is valued highly in the Soviet Union because, by their efforts, they contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere through their quest for mutually acceptable accords in the interests of universal security. During the meeting at Ixtapa the goodwill of the Soviet Union, which has observed its unilateral moratorium on all types of nuclear weapon tests for a whole year, was given a high appraisal. The meeting adopted the "Mexican Declaration" in which its participants call for the adoption without delay of concrete measures to curb the nuclear arms race and forestall the militarization of space.

A decision has also been adopted to site U.S. binary chemical weapons right here, on the territory of West European countries. According to a report published in the Britishh newspaper THE OBSERVER, new U.S. nuclear munitions are being secretly deployed in the FRG, munitions that are designed in such a way that they can swiftly be converted into neutron munitions that destroy all life but keep property intact.

Reports about plans to increase the U.S. arsenal by 13,000-20,000 nuclear warheads over the next decade have frequently appeared in the press. A total of up to 23,000 such munitions are to be produced over this period (bearing in mind that a number of old nuclear bombs and war heads are to be replaced). It is a question of creating and adopting as part of the arsenal new nuclear warheads for the MX, Midgetman, and Trident-2 (D-5) missiles, B-61 aerial bombs (for tactical aviation), B-83 serial bombs (for strategic aviation), 155-mm and 203.2-mm nuclear artillery shells, antisubmarine nuclear depth charges, ship antiaircraft missiles with nuclear war heads, SRAM-2 air-to-surface nuclear missiles, and so on and so forth. According to THE WASHINGTON POST it is planned to modernize and expand the enterprises that produce the nuclear explosives -- tritium, uranium, and plutonium -- so as to be able to make all these and other nuclear munitions.

Yet everything that has been mentioned here so far relates to "second generation" nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, work is gathering momentum in the United States on the creation of even more destructive types of weapons, classed as "third generation" nuclear weapons. They are to be used mainly to equip strike systems to be deployed under the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program and sited in space. They include in particular nuclear-excited x-ray lasers, beam weapons, and so forth.

The unending series of nuclear tests that have been carried out one after another at the test side in Nevada serve the aim of creating all these types of nuclear arms. This year alone, eight such tests have already been carried out. And since 1951, and total of 654 officially announced nuclear tests have been carried out here. The total number of these types of tests in the United States is approaching 800.

Washington has claimed more than once that the nuclear tests are of vital importance for the United States. They -- that is, the tests -- serve "to ensure the effectiveness of our deterrent forces and also the reliability and safety of the U.S. nuclear arsenal." Furthermore their intensiveness will continue to rise. The press has cited U.S. scientists from the Los Alamos laboratory as saying that whereas 6 nuclear explosions were needed to create any 1 of the nuclear munitions of the first 2 generations, between 100 and 200 tests will be needed to develop just 1 type of the much more complex "third generation" weapons. Yet several types of such arms are being developed simultaneously. There have been reports that it is planned to carry out up to 1,000 tests within the next 10 years -- that would mean one nuclear explosion every 3-4 days.

It is not surprising therefore that the White House has declared: From the U.S. viewpoint, a complete and general nuclear test ban is only a "long-term objective" at the present stage. And an official spokesman of the State Department stated categorically: A moratorium on such tests "does not accord with our interests in the security sphere."

In actual fact ending nuclear tests is the simplest, most realistic, most effective step toward strengthening international security because it leads to an end of the arms race. Proceeding from this main, fundamental consideration, the Soviet Union announced more than a year ago its decision to establish a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and invited the United States to join the moratorium.

PONOMAREV CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON NUCLEAR TESTS

PM121330 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Ignoring the Will of the Peoples"]

[Text] To begin with I would like to quote from a number of U.S. officials' statements and guideline documents. "Strength," the head of the White House has said, "is the most convincing argument we have..." The following remark is also his: "Today and in the foreseeable future the security of the United States and its friends and allies must be based on a reliable and effective nuclear deterrent." "Without the sum total of superior military forces that are maintained in a state of combat readiness or can be swiftly mobilized, the policy of deterence, which is in fact a policy of systematic and gradual coercion, is nothing but a bluff," says one of the National Security Council memorandums. To cap it all, the chief of the Pentagon has stated categorically: "The present state of our relations with Moscow depends on our ability to continue to act from a position of strength...The West's security and peace throughout the world depend entirely on U.S. military might."

I could cite many more remarks like these. But those that have been cited make it very plain that the United States continues to bank on military might, that it would like to conduct affairs in the international arena "from a position of strength" and to implement its globalist and neoglobalist policies. And in order to secure this position it is forcing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and seeking to extend it to outer space.

In fact, over the past 5 years Washington has spent $1.3 trillion, that is, $1,300 billion on the implementation of the program for a radical modernization of the strategic nuclear forces put forward by President Reagan back in October 1981 and on other militarist preparations. What was this money spent on? The creation [sozdaniye] of new ICBM's is in full swing. D. Hicks, U.S. undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, recently announced that as early as December this year the first 10 MX missiles will be placed in a state of combat readiness at the Warren U.S. Air Force Base in Wyoming. He said that a total of at least 50 such missiles are to be deployed there and in Nebraska and at the same time confirmed that the development [razrabotka] of the Midgetman mobile ballistic missiles is advancing successfully and that at present the Pentagon contractors are working on its motors.

New Trident class missile-carrying nuclear submarines and B-1B heavy strategic bombers are being brought into service and the equipment of the strategic aviation and of naval vessels with long-range air- and sea-launched cruise missiles is continuing. An indication of the scale of the U.S. nuclear arms buildup is provided by the stenographic transcript of secret hearings on military questions at one of the U.S. Congress' subcommittees that has come into the possession of and been published by the Japanese JIJI press agency. Rear Admiral Hostettler, director of the comprehensive cruise missile program, who spoke during the hearings said that by the mid-nineties, 192 U.S. warships will be equipped with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. According to what he said, 4 battleships, 5 nuclear missiles cruisers, 22 missile cruisers with conventional engines, 60 destroyers, and 107 submarines including 39 nuclear strike submarines will be equipped with these missiles. At the same time the rear admiral declared bluntly that these missiles will "considerably increase the number of targets on the USSR's territory that we can hit."

In short, it is a question of improving and enhancing the combat might of the whole "triad" of the U.S. strategic offensive nuclear forces as well as of forward-based means. In particular, the deployment is continuing of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. [paragraph continues]

The facts prove that the United States and some of its NATO allies deliberately want to separate the problem of verification from the essence of the sides' concrete obligation to reduce their forces and weapons and refuse to link it to any limitations. That would prevent the further strengthening and improvement of weapons for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the countries of the socialist community.

In the Political Report by the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "I want to note the verification problem, to which we attach special importance. We have stated repeatedly that the USSR is receptive to verification and that we are no less interested than others. An all-encompassing, very accurate verification is probably the most important element of the disarmament process."

That statement by the USSR's leading representative is fully pursued by the Soviet delegations at the negotiations. That means that for us words and deeds are one.

DELHI SIX SEND ARMS CONTROL MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

LD131830 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City August 13 TASS -- The leaders of the "Delhi Six" gathered in Ixtapa, Mexico, to discuss measures which could promote a balanced control over armaments and disarmament, says the message of the "Delhi Six" to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The document dated August 7 was circulated by Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

The leaders of the "Delhi Six" noted with satisfaction that the USSR and the USA had recently embarked on bilateral talks on nuclear tests.

The leaders of the "Delhi Six" propose a meeting of experts from their countries with Soviet and American experts. The date and venue of the meeting could be agreed upon by mutual consultations.

The meeting could be aimed at a detailed setting out of the proposals of the "Delhi Six", the studying of the methods of their implementation in practice and other possible measures by means of which the countries could promote verification of the ban on nuclear testing.

The "Delhi Six", the message says, declares for a broad working programme comprising any aspect of verification which the experts might deem important.

Regarding the Soviet -U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, any verification measures could not now be applied to anything, because there are no agreements.

While advocating a radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons, a ban on offensive space weapons, and the withdrawl of intermediate-range missiles from Europe, the USSR does not regard resolving the verification issues as an unsurmountable obstacle. It is ready for the most radical measures. It is also ready to discuss the principles of verification. However, such discussion must not replace the main problem -- the negotiations -- whose solution the U.S. side is evading by hiding behind the verification issue. Verification without formulating concrete arms limitation measures does not make sense and can only be turned into a means of enlightenment -- something the United States also strives for. Let us for instance deal with problems of banning chemical weapons. The U.S. position on that issue is that only a state-owned chemical industry would be exempt from verification by the USSR. The Soviet Union wants all loopholes allowing for violations of a future convention to be closed, and in that connection insists on verification measures being equally extended to state-owned as well as privately owned industries.

It is known that pursuant to the Soviet program to liquidate mass destruction weapons on earth, the Warsaw Pact member-countries submitted a program on the mutual reduction of forces and weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Besides measures to verify the reduction process proper, the suggestion has been made to verify the military activities of troops that are left following the reduction. For the verification of force reductions and on-site inspection of the liquidation or stockpiling of arms, a representative of an international consultative commission could be called in.

Equal Security For All

Will the aforementioned verification measures reliably monitor observance of the obligations undertaken by the sides? The way they will be implemented will depend on NATO's response to the Warsaw Pact's proposal. So far there has been none.

Instead of reproaching the USSR about insufficient steps in the field of verification measures, the Western countries should apply an equal standard to their own and other countries' security. It is unjustified to resort to measures that would only include one side.

That also fully applies to the principle of "transparency" which is used by NATO to block the negotiations. At the Vienna negotiations on reducing forces and weapons in central Europe, for example, the West wanted to know details of the numerical strength, the nature of activities, and the organizational structure of the USSR's Armed Forces, including the battalions and individual barracks, as well as an analytical report on all troops in the area and the places of their deployment. That would mean, giving away all "secrets." According to the Western countries' concept, not only the troops in the reduction area, but also in the eight military border areas of the European part of the USSR, as well as in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania -- which have nothing to do with central Europe -- were to be monitored.

What do the NATO countries suggest? According to the West's proposal, the USSR and its allies would only be allowed to monitor those Western military activities pursued within the central European area. The United States', Canada's, Great Britain's, and other NATO countries' territory would naturally be excluded from such monitoring on the pretext that everything is known to the Soviet Union anyway.

There is another objective requirement for the verification process: It should by no means curtail state sovereignty. Therefore, the Soviet Union continues to advocate verification by national technical means. They have already proved their reliability and efficiency in practice. The capabilities of such means are constantly improved to the extent that they are being perfected. However, in applying definite agreements, the Soviet Union is ready to expand verification measures to include on-site inspections. Such an approach was clearly and unequivocally explained in the statement made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986. The Soviet delegations strictly adhere to it in the negotiations.

By referring to insufficient verification measures, the U.S. side has for some time rejected the Soviet proposals on imposing a bilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The Soviet Union has for some time unilaterally renounced carrying out nuclear tests, has supported the idea of an international verification system, and has expressed its readiness to accept on-site inspections.

Verification by National Means and On Site

When it became obvious that nuclear explosions, even those of negligible destructive force, could be monitored by modern seismic instruments, the U.S. side stated frankly that it could not discontinue tests.

The Soviet Union is known to be against the development, testing and deployment of space weapons. It is of the view that as long as there are no such weapons in space, a ban on weapons would be easy to verify. The U.S. side, denying the possibilities of verification, suggested the idea of "open laboratories," where the sides, in the U.S. view, could monitor development of space weapons components. The Soviet Union rejected that U.S. proposal, because it violates the principle of banning production of space weapons. The Soviet Union had agreed to "open laboratories," not just to monitor production of offensive space weapons, but with the goal of checking that the sides did not work on developing those weapons. That did not fit into the U.S. concept, which continues the development of antiballistic missile systems components. The United States rejected the Soviet proposal.

Criticism of the USSR's approach to the issue of verification of nuclear weapons reductions, which is being negotiated in Geneva, is also unfounded. Five rounds of negotiations have already taken place. However, irrespective of the repeated constructive development of the Soviet proposals, the United States stuck to its previous positions that are incompatible with the principle of reciprocity.

The substance of those positions is openly aimed at achieving unilateral advantages for the United States and jeopardizing the USSR's security interests. That applies to attempts to disrupt the balance of forces to U.S. and NATO advantage, as well as to the intention of making the Soviet Union restructure its nuclear forces according to the pattern of U.S. forces. It is not surprising that for the time being no agreements have been reached at the negotiations.

Nonetheless, the U.S. side insists on discussing the verification issue. It would be appropriate to ask: Given the fact that no limitation or reduction measures have been worked out, what should be the field of application of the verification measures? The Soviet Union is not afraid of being "sued" regarding the observance of the obligations is has assumed. It respects all international agreements and is no less -- perhaps even more -- interested than the United States in having effective verification. A result of that is Soviet readiness to implement verification by national technical means, as well as by on-site inspections. That readiness of the Soviet Union could concern real agreements whose content has to be consistent with the necessary verification measures. [paragraph continues]

The first comparison belongs to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger: "If we have an effective SDI system that will definitely render the enemy's weapons impotent, we will again be in the position when we were the only country with nuclear weapons."

The second comparison is U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle's: "The decision to deploy SDI is comparable to former President Truman's decision to create the hydrogen bomb. If Truman had decided not to create the hydrogen bomb, the world today would be a completely different place. I think that we are now at a similar historically important turning point..."

Let us discuss these two comparisons. What do they have in common? First, a longing for lost military superiority and an ardent -- boundless -- desire to regain it. Weinberger is carried back by his dreams to the times of an atomic bomb monopoly, his younger assistant to the times of a hydrogen bomb monopoly. As is well-known, both were of very short duration. The Soviet Union restored military-strategic parity. It ought to be clear to the Pentagon comparsion-fanciers, given that they are capable of learning lessons if only from the near past, that we will also find an appropriate response to SDI -- a response not necessarily commensurate in form but undoubtedly commensurate in content. The balance of military parity will not alter, although it will be raised to an even higher, truly cosmic level.

But let us now look at those comparisons in earnest, so to speak. It is far from coincidental that Weinberger compares SDI to the atomic bomb and that Perle compares it to the hydrogen bomb. These comparisons convincingly demonstrate that the "star wars" program is offensive rather than defensive in character and that it pursues the aim of creating a new kind of first-strike weapon, this time from outer space, rather than destroying nuclear weapons, as Reagan maintains.

The SDI laser "umbrella" bears the clear outlines of a nuclear mushroom cloud.

GENERAL'S ARTICLE VIEWS DISARMAMENT VERIFICATION

DW121301 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Soviet Major General Yuriy V. Lebedev, deputy chief of the Laws and Treaties Directorate of the Soviet Armed Force General Staff, and member of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva INF negotiations]

[Text] In the Western press, material has appeared that questions the USSR's concrete and comprehensive proposals on verifying the reduction and limitation of forces and weapons. DIE WELT, for instance, has tried to represent the matter as if the USSR only advocated guaranteed verification measures in words whereas in reality it dodged them.

However, that is absolutely wrong. It should be stated publicly that the objective of verification proper, as well as the state of the negotiations, are disorted and material attempts have been made to avoid talking about the state of the negotiations and the essence of the agreements. Only the verification issue is discussed. We asked ourselves why the verification procedure should be formulated if there is no agreement on the dimension and sometimes not even on the subject matter of verification?

The Soviet Union's approach to the verification issue is essentially that disarmament without verification is impossible, whereas verification without disarmament does not make sense either. The main objective of verification is contributing to limitation of the arms race and to observance of specific requirements that should be formulated as a result of the negotiations.

There are in preparation new Trident-2's, B-1b heavy bombers and Stealth bombers, and the latest strategic cruise missiles, and there are under development various offensive space weapons, new nuclear projectiles (the program provides for 17,000 units), binary chemical weapons and so forth. This, then, is supposed to be that "restraint"?

Washington is incapable -- if we forget the propaganda zigzagging -- of giving a serious answer to these two simplest of questions: What does the United States propose in place of the SALT II treaty? How does the American Government intend to conduct the talks in Geneva under the conditions of the destruction of the process of the limitation of strategic armament?

Washington is grasping at the vision whereby the unleashing of new arms races will economically weaken the USSR and, since the USSR is allegedly more interested in talks on the limitation of weapons than the United States, one can put pressure on it with the objective of gaining unilateral advantages.

Outwardly, these "propositions" of the American Government seem logical. In reality they are a profound mistake, however. The U.S. attempts to undermine military parity are illusory. If SALT II provisions limiting the number of missile launching facilities and warheads cease to be valid, the Soviet Union will have more possibilities for developing its strategic forces -- and this within a short time. That, however, is not our choice. The USSR favors halting the arms race. Washington's betting on achieving unilateral superiority is doomed to fail; it will not bring the United States greater security, precisely the opposite. It will increase the risk of war and will reduce its own security as well as the security of the other NATO states.

Washington continues to think in the old categories -- expanding the arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons, militarizing outer space, and striving for world hegemony with military force. But the USSR has enough will and determination not to permit anyone to speak the language of force with it. It has everything it needs to prevent the existing military-strategic equilibrium from being upset. There is only one sensible road: One has to conduct equal, mutually acceptable negotiations and refrain from all steps that undermine all that has been achieved at the meeting at the highest level in Geneva.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION VIEWS SDI AS OFFENSIVE WEAPON

PM131802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "When Comparison Proves Everything"]

[Text] Comparisons prove nothing, according to the French, those matchless Cartesians who prefer skepticism to romanticism. That is true in most cases. However, there are exceptions. I would like to talk about one or, to be precise, about two such exceptions in this commentary.

The "star wars" program has as many advocates as it has contractors. The latter produce the lethal weapons to militarize outer space, whereas the former laud them, all but comparing them to an olive branch of peace. The orchestra of advocates is led by U.S. President Reagan himself, who claims that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) will save mankind from nuclear Armageddon.

There are other advocates too -- the suitors for the hand of the laser-beam-weapon lady with the aspect of a mythological Medusa. In contrast to their chief, they do not disguise the nature of SDI, on the contrary, they stress it in the most unequivocal manner, using the most unequivocal comparisons.

On the basis of the time-limited SALT I and SALT II treaties, it dismantled a total of 540 carriers of strategic weapons, and the United States dismantled 168 carriers.

Thus the accords did function and they very effectively slowed down the race in strategic offensive weapons.

Second -- it is important that for the first time an agreement was achieved on the most complex issues of international security, which seemed insoluble before. A contractual-legal basis was created, which regulated the activity of states in the sphere of strategic armament. In a joint communique, the two sides noted that the signing of the aforementioned treaties is a practical step on the path of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war, and corresponds to the vital interests not only of the Soviet and American people, but of all nations of the world. The USSR values the SALT I and SALT II treaties as stages in the preparation of new, more far-reaching agreements on the limitation of nuclear weapons. One can say without exaggeration that SALT I and SALT II had a beneficial effect on the overall creation of the international climate.

[Morozov] What is the situation regarding verification of observance of the treaties?

[Chervov] During the elaboration of SALT II, individual stipulations were always formulated taking into regard the verifiability of their observance by national technical means.

In cases where it was necessary one also worked out additional measures aimed at strengthening verification functions. The current American assertion about the alleged inadequate verifiability of SALT II is nothing more than an expression of the negative attitude of the United States toward the observance of the treaty, which stands in the way of new American military programs, and therefore the White House rejects it.

[Morozov] President Reagan has stated that the United States will show restraint regarding the proliferation of its strategic offensive weapons, and calls on the USSR to respond in the same manner. What can you say about this?

[Chervov] The President promises that in exchange for SALT II, worked out on the basis of equality and equal security, the United States will allegedly not build more "strategic nuclear transportation systems" than the Soviet Union, or more "warheads for ballistic strategic missiles," that is, only warheads for ICBM's and ballistic missiles for submarines. As you see, here the American President does not mention with a single word the parity in the number of nuclear missiles launched from heavy bombers. It is precisely here that he wants to achieve at least a three-fold superiority, without giving the Soviet Union the right to compensate for this imbalance by ballistic missiles, which are the basic Soviet means of strategic defense. Neither does he speak about cruise missiles launched from naval vessels. The United States intends to have several thousand of these. He is also silent about American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which -- so far as USSR territory is concerned -- are strategic weapons. What is all this talk about restraint then? The Soviet Union has always been in favor of restraint on the basis of mutuality. What R. Reagan proposes under the mantle of "restraint" is miles away from real restraint.

[Morozov] The Pentagon is rapidly realizing all its armament programs, and is strengthening its nuclear potential qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Chervov] Yes. The first MX ICBM's, of which there are to be 100 altogether, have already been deployed in combat positions. Each one carries 10 warheads. [paragraph continues]

What a pity! Soviet-American dialogue could be an important step in improving the international situation as a whole. But for this to happen, it seems to me, it must be constructive, honest and open [otkrytyy], not a screen painted in "optimistic" colors.

CHERVOV VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF SALT ACCORDS

AU131144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 86 p 6

[Interview with USSR's Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by APN correspondent V. Morozov: "Why Does the American Government Want To Destroy SALT II? Betting On Superiority" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Until recently, the American Government tried in all possible ways to conceal the steps it was taking to torpedo the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT I and SALT II, documents constituting an exceptionally important factor regarding maintaining the two countries mutual military-strategic balance. In Washington they have now come to the conclusion that the time has come for an overt attack on SALT II. In this connection, V. Morozov, APN's military observer, asked Soviet military expert, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, for an interview.

[Morozov] Previous American Governments stated that SALT II corresponds to American interests. Why does the current government assert the contrary?

[Chervov] SALT II undoubtedly corresponds to the security interests of the Soviet Union as well as the United States. In his time, President Carter stressed that it was "the most important step ever taken to establishing control of nuclear weapons," and that the rejection of SALT II would be a "heavy blow to peace and the security of the United States." Despite that, in the discussions about the ratification of the treaty in the United States those forces that opposed detente and were pushing for increased military potential and strategic superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union gained the upper hand. As it is known, SALT II enshrines strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. In so doing it has become an obstacle for these forces.

The American refusal to ratify SALT II, which stood in the way of the Pentagon's new armament plans, untied the hands of the treaty's opponents. This was tellingly revealed in the so-called strategic program proclaimed by the United States on 2 October 1981.

Realization of this program is now approaching a stage when Washington is obliged to choose to either continue the path of increasing the arms buildup or observe SALT II. The White House has decided to reject SALT II. It has declared that SALT II is a "bad treaty," because its stipulations allegedly cannot be verified, and thus it is impossible to limit offensive nuclear weapons. There is not a speck of truth in these assertions, however.

[Morozov] What concrete things have SALT I and SALT II brought regarding limitation of strategic armament?

[Chervov] First -- they qualitatively limited the strategic offensive weapons of both sides. The overall number of strategic carriers (ICBM's, ballistic missiles on submarines, and heavy bombers) was not permitted to exceed 2,250 units. In addition, the number of warheads of each ICBM and of ballistic missiles on submarines, and of cruise missiles carried by heavy bombers was limited, and it was forbidden to build additional stationary launching facilities for ICBM's.

After signing the treaty the USSR dismantled 72 launching facilities for ICBM's and 21 heavy bombers. [paragraph continues]

NO 'POSITIVE APPROACH' IN REAGAN LETTER TO GORBACHEV

PM131642 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Kolesnichenko "Rejoinder": "Is It Really A Compromise?"]

[Text] It is sometimes jokingly said that a "pessimist is a well-informed optimist." But how do you define the actions of those politicians who, despite having negative information at their disposal, put on a show of official optimism for the public, in other words, pretend that things are the opposite to what they really are?

This question arises in connection with the stream of "leaks" from Washington concerning President Reagan's July letter replying to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's June letter that continues unabated. The U.S. President himself is setting the tone. "I replied in a constructive spirit," he said in an interview that has just been published with West Germany's BILD-ZEITUNG... "Now it is up to them: If they reply in a constructive spirit we can make important progress." It sounds highly optimistic. If anyone, the author should know what is in the letter. The content of the letter should also be known to White House official press Deputy Spokesman Speakes who when asked to comment on the PRAVDA item (8 August) replied without batting an eyelash, so to speak: "We have replied in what is, from our viewpoint, a constructive manner, It is now up to the Soviet side." Then Speakes (like U.S. official propaganda in general) claimed that Reagan's reply paved the way for Soviet-American disarmament agreements and a summit meeting.

To put it mildly, this is a surprising stance. After all, there has been a great deal of comment in the U.S. press, which somehow learned of the content of Reagan's letter, noting that in reply to the Soviet Union's reasonable compromise proposals the White House had not responded in kind and had not budged from its position on cardinal problems of disarmament, above all regarding plans for transferring the arms race to space.

If there was still any doubt on this score it was totally dispelled by White House Director of Communications Buchanan's recent statement. In an interview for NBC television he bluntly asserted: "The only items on the agenda at the moment are the following: Who is going to create the strategic defenses, when will they be deployed, and who is going to deploy this system." Moreover, Buchanan believes the SDI is a "brilliant idea... guaranteeing U.S. national security," and it is on this, he said, that U.S. security should be based, "not on a scrap of paper signed by the Soviet Union."

Let us leave on the presidential assistant's conscience the fact that he sees accords aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe as a "scrap of paper." Clearly, this illustrates the level of political thinking and the view of internationl commitments over there. But the question is: What was all that about the "constructive spirit" of the U.S. stance, "important progress, " and "compromise"? After all, this in not "arms control," but an actual invitation to a new arms race on an unprecedented scale and the transfer of it to space.

I do not think this position really presents good prospects for the continuation of the Geneva dialogue either. In Geneva, as is known, both sides have confirmed the subject and objective of the Soviet-American talks: "To prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth." It is this main problem of the present day that the Soviet Union's major new compromises are geared to solving. But judging by what is being written at the moment about Reagan's letter in the United States itself, a positive approach is something they have not dreamed of there.

Continuing Reportage on Visit by Sudan's Al-Mahdi H 2
    Ryzhkov Dinner Speech [PRAVDA 13 Aug] H 2
    Trade Talks Held H 5
    IZVESTIYA on Demichev Talks [13 Aug] H 5
    Tours Tashkent H 6
Algerian Trade Exhibition Opens in Moscow [Filatov in PRAVDA 12 Aug] H 7
Resumption of Aeroflot Link to Lebanon Praised [Popov] H 8

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Leadership Greets Castro on 60th Birthday K 1
    Order of Lenin Decreed [PRAVDA 13 Aug] K 2
Cuban Agriculture Minister Holds Talks [IZVESTIYA 12 Aug] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Igor Rogachev Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister R 1
CPSU Expels Officials for Chernobyl Culpability [PRAVDA 14 Aug] R 1
CPSU Central Committee Discusses Machine Building [PRAVDA 9 Aug] R 1
Resolutions on Delivery Contracts, Fuel Supplies [IZVESTIYA 12 Aug] R 13
Unearned Income, Private Ownership Hit in Tashkent [IZVESTIYA 10 Aug] R 15
Pavlodar Water Pollution Reaches Danger Level R 16
Corrections to Gorbachev Vladivostok Speech R 18

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Reports Update Harvest Achievements, Failings T 1
    13 August CSA Report T 1
    14 August Report T 1

CHINA

KYODO: Kapitsa To Visit for Talks in September B 1
Establishment of Employment Centers Noted B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary Discusses U.S. Nuclear Buildup in ROK [Barakhta in PRAVDA 10 Aug] C 1
NODONG SINMUM Cited on Ending Korean Tension [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Aug] C 2
DPRK Flotilla's Visit to Vladivostok Discussed C 2
U.S. Nuclear Armed Battleship To Visit Japan [Logachev] C 5
Commentary Examines Japanese White Paper [Mulatov] C 5
Japan Launches 2 Artificial Earth Satellites C 6

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Authorities Arrest Benazir Bhutto D 1
Pakistan's Aid to Sikhs Rules Out Gandhi Visit D 1
Sikhs in West Try To Undermine Harare Summit D 1
Indian Treaty Anniversary Commemorated D 2
    Demichev Attends Meeting D 2
    Foreign Ministry Greets Shankar [IZVESTIYA 9 Aug] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

'Cobra Gold-86' Maneuvers Cause 'Grave Anxiety' [Alekseyev] E 1
Response to Listeners Enphasizes Pacific Policy E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Demonstration Marks Berlin Wall Anniversary F 1
    Provocations From W. Berlin [PRAVDA] F 1
Polish 'Moral Renegades' Join FRG Revanchists F 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Cites Polish Paper on U.S.'Attacks' [9 Aug] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Kvitsinskiy Statement on Berlin Wall Activities G 1
FRG Demands on Access to W. Berlin Dismissed [PRAVDA 14 Aug] G 1
Malta Defends Neutrality in Protest Note to U.S. [Kharkov] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Filipov Views Latest Iran-Iraq War Flareup [PRAVDA 14 Aug] H 1
    Negotiation Urged [IZVESTIYA 13 Aug] H 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 157 14 August 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

No 'Positive Approach' in Reagan Letter to Gorbachev [Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 14 Aug] AA 1
Chervov Views Importance of SALT Accords [Prague RUDE PRAVO 11 Aug] AA 2
U.S. Administration Views SDI as Offensive Weapon [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 13 Aug] AA 4
General's Article Views Disarmament Verification [Lebedev in Bonn DIE WELT 12 Aug] AA 5
Delhi Six Send Arms Control Message to Gorbachev AA 8
Ponomarev Criticizes U.S. Stance on Nuclear Tests [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Aug] AA 9
'Trend' Toward Nuclear-Zones Outlined [Levin] AA 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gorbachev Greets Russian Language Conference [PRAVDA 12 Aug] CC 1
Kapitsa Speaks on Various Issues at Conference CC 2
    Cites Need for Peace in Asia [PRAVDA 7 Aug] CC 2
    Calls Iran-Iran War 'Senseless' CC 2
    Discusses Japanese Relations CC 3
Kapitsa Meets Singapore, Bangladesh, Uganda Envoys [IZVESTIYA 10 Aug] CC 3
PRAVDA Editorial on Gorbachev Asia Proposals [9 Aug] CC 4
Marchuk Addresses Organic Chemistry Conference [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Aug] CC 6
Permanent Envoy to UN Presents Credentials CC 6
Ovchinnikov Views Pan-Asian Cooperation [PRAVDA 11 Aug] CC 7
Arms Control, South Africa Situation Reviewed [PRAVDA 10 Aug] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Senate Approves New Military Command Project [Sukhoy in PRAVDA 12 Aug] A 1
Commentary Notes Changes in U.S. Defense Budget [Rostov] A 1
U.S. Food Aid Double Standard Denounced [Tarutin in PRAVDA 12 Aug] A 2
Article Assails U.S. Plan for UNESCO 'Replacement' [Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 11 Aug] A 3

The Soviet Union is convinced that the development of regional cooperation accords with the fundamental interests of the Asian and Pacific countries. It will promote not only their economic independence but the growth of their political role in the international arena and the new period of resurrection in world history which is destined to be repeated in Asia and Oceania.

Needless to say, the development of the pan-Asian process is a long-term goal. But, as they say, even the longest journey starts with a first step. And even the road to the all-European conference in Helsinki was not smooth or even. However, the participants in that forum were not prevented from assembling either by the differences in their social structures and political orientation or even by their adherence to opposing military blocs. The European experience makes it possible to hope that the Asian peoples will also pool their efforts to lay the foundations of pan-Asian security and cooperation.

AMRS CONTROL, SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION REVIEWED

PM121421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

["International Review" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Two Approaches

As the poet once said: "There are years I would not welcome back." Yes, in the history of mankind there are dates which are engraved on the hearts of generations of human beings. The last 7 days have passd beneath the banner of the 41st anniversary of the barbaric U.S. atom-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The week of international solidarity with the victims of the bombings began on 6 August and turned into a striking demonstration of the strength and scale of the antiwar movement on all the continents of the world. Millions of people of different political views, religions, and social affiliations came together beneath a single banner: "No more Hiroshimas. Yes to peace and disarmament!" It is a feature of the current situation that, as a result of the new Soviet peace initiatives and major compromise proposals, there is now a unique opportunity to put a stop to the arms race, start the process of elimination of nuclear weapons, and seek political solutions to international conflicts and global problems; in short, to lift the threat of thermonuclear destruction from human civilization.

Today the people judge a particular government's attitude to the cardinal problems of war and peace primarily by its attitude toward the question of banning nuclear tests, because they see it as the first, decisive step toward delivering mankind from nuclear explosions, which was 41 years old on 6 August, was warmly welcomed, for example, at the second meeting of the "Delhi Six" in Mexico. The slogan "Halt Nuclear tests, follow the USSR's example" was heard everywhere at the numerous rallies on the day devoted to the memory of the victims of Hiroshima, which acquired a special symbolic significance this year.

It is the common view of observers that Washington has obviously underestimated the political impact of the Soviet Union's decision to halt all nuclear explosions and even more so of the fact that the unilateral moratorium ahs been extended three times. The 15-love score, contrary to the logic of sport, is not in the U.S. favor. Each of the 15 nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site as it were highlighted the U.S. Administration's obstinate persistence in pursuing a policy of nuclear madness. Ultimately the murmur of indignation among the closest U.S. allies and, above all, inside the country (among U.S. legislators as well), reached the ears of official Washington.

So?.. Maybe they have at last decided to heed the voice of reason, abandon the primitive logic of counting on force, and display a new way of thinking? Unfortunately, as yet there are no grounds for such an optimistic conclusion. It is more a matter of the administration's being compelled to maneuver, having found itself in an awkward position, and hastily trying to win public opinion over to its side. "Official administration spokesmen admit," THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, remarks, "that Reagan is now faced with the necessity of playing at arms control." But this, according to the paper, is what these by no means goodwill games look like, particularly in relation to the banning of nuclear tests: "The White House opened its mouth, cleared its throat, and explained: We are prepared to discuss limiting underground nuclear weapon tests -- which has more to do with verification (proverka) than with tests -- but we will not discuss what is really important, namely a universal nuclear test ban. This is totally out of the question because more and more nuclear explosions are needed for our 'nonnuclear' umbrella in the context of SDI." No comment, as one says in such cases.

In the White House political "kitchen" they have generated such a propaganda fog that even experienced U.S. observers cannot always discern the real state of affairs. It could be said that a nationwide discussion has recently been launched in the U.S. press of White House policy on key issues of disarmament and Washington's stance in connection with the latest Soviet initiatives.

It all began with an article by Leslie Gelb in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This well-known specialist, who writes on arms control problems, had apparently had a stroke of luck. A "leak" from the White House "kitchen" had been specially arranged for him concerning the nature of R. Reagan's letter in reply to the new Soviet initiatives. Gelb had in his possession top-secret material bearing the "eyes only" inscription (this is the usual inscription on top-secret U.S. documents) and intended for the most select members of the Washington hierarchy. But it turns out that it was not the actual letter but an interpretation of it -- to put it mildly, an extremely tendentious one at that -- of benefit only to the organizers of the "leak."

It was in that form that it appeared in the newspaper. Gelb's conclusions regarding the administration's readiness for "serious talks, " "compromise," and so forth were sensational and were extolled by official propaganda. But when (inscrutable are the channels of Washington "leaks") the president's specific stance became known, a real scandal broke out. According to most observers, there were no "new ideas," but a hardening of the line on plans for the development of the "star wars" program and a direct attack on the ABM Treaty. "Reagan's reply to the reasonable compromise," the Califonian paper MERCURY NEWS stresses, "is causing indignation. To treat arms control with the seriousness displayed in this letter is to make a mockery of it."

As many authoritative U.S. specialists are now writing, the president has adopted an extremely negative stance on the SDI issue. Having "agreed" not to deploy this program for 5-7 years (indeed, it is technically impossible to deploy it earlier), he then proposes switching to a "broader," "new" interpretation of the ABM Treaty, and that means rejecting the ban on testing and deploying ABM systems. "Washington's new interpretation of the treaty on limiting ABM systems," E. Lewis claims in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in effect puts an end to its existance. It paves the way for the administration to cast aside the legal objections to its 'star wars' program."

Here is yet another view of the "Reagan letter." The MERCURY NEWS is very blunt. "We hope this letter will end up in the trash can. The treaty on limiting ABM systems is a good treaty which deserves to be strengthened, not weakened, and certainly not on the sly."

Other "tasty" facts are coming out. Apparently, the U.S. allies, during the "consultations," were misinformed that the White House was sticking to the "limited," that is, the old interpretation of the ABM Treaty. (So much for Washington's "sincerity") But misinforming the allies is not that serious. However, what about misleading its own senators?

That is what the administration is doing when it tries to persuade the residents of Capitol Hill that, apparently, the "Russians themselves have never deemed it necessary to ban ABM technology intended for the future." This, they say, is indicated by the "secret protocols" on the talks. If so, any systems elaborated since 1972 (the date the treaty was signed) fall outside the ABM framework and are "legitimate."

The other day a well-known specialist in the field, Senator Sam Nunn, demanded that the materials be made available, since he did not trust any protocols permitting a "new" interpretation of the ABM Treaty. In response the State Department said that the protocols were secret and it cited a precedent: 1795, when President Washington refused to provide Congress with the materials on the Jay Treaty. Can this be serious? the reader might well ask. Can Washington really be clinging to 18th century precedents at a time when statesman are expected to display a new way of thinking? Alas, it is so. And this demonstrates the fundamental difference in approach to very important present-day problems between the USSR and the United States.

Our country is putting forward an integrated program of actions and interrelated measures. It concerns the chief problem of the day -- the survival of the whole of mankind. Whole, not divided into continents -- Asia, Europe, and so forth. It is this approach that demonstrates the very quintessence of the concept of an all-embracing system of international security. The package of proposals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech concerning peace, security, and fruitful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific is an integral part of it. This comprehensive approach has also attracted the attention of the world press, which is continuing to comment on the results of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's stay in the Far East. The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP writes, in particular: "The proposals made in Vladivostok and backed up by specific Soviet steps are geared not only to strengthening peace in that part of the world, but also to creating a general security system."

It is against this background that the propaganda ballyhoo in the U.S. Administration over the question of banning nuclear tests, the ABM Treaty, and treaties on limiting and reducing offensive armaments is particularly unseemly. Today we must not destroy the old bridges. There are so few of them. The time has come to build new ones in order to halt mankind's slide toward a worldwide catastrophe. Washington must finally realize that to turn Soviet-American dialogue into an umbrella beneath which the U.S. military-industrial complex and reactionary forces can add more fuel to the insane arms race and spread it to space is to betray the people's hopes and undermine their faith in as peaceful future. Our country will not participate in such a "dialogue." There is another way -- the way of partnership and mobilization of common sense and reason. We are always ready for a dialogue of that kind. And we intend, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly stressed, to do all we can to bring about its success.

In and Around South Africa

The temperature is rising in and around South Africa. Inside the country the disgraceful apartheid system is in its death throes. Terrified by the mounting anger of the black population, the Botha government is trying to patch up the dying regime. But this pseudoreformist activity is nor producing results. [paragraph continues]

"Too little, too late" -- this is the Africans' opinion. As they lose control of the situation the racists are turning to unbridled terror. The other day a special decree restored the "broad powers" of the regional police. This will give them a completely free hand to implement arbitrary justice and perpetrate acts of repression.

Ostensibly South Africa is even turning more and more into an enormous concentration camp. South of the city of Komatipoort a wire fence with a high-voltage current running through it now extends to the Mozambique border. It is the second barrier to have been built in South Africa of late. A similar fence has been installed along the border with Zimbabwe. To pay the "Frontline" States back for supporting the struggle against apartheid the Pretoria authorities have closed the borders with them -- thus denying these countries' economies access to transit routes.

The apartheid regime is continuing to enjoy the patronage and support of the major industrial states of the West. There are at least two reasons for this. First, as far as Washington is concerned South Africa is the main outpost of anti-communism on the African Continent and the watchdog for the interests of U.S. capital in southern Africa. The intensification of South Africa's military might and repressive police regime obviously fits in with the neoglobalist policy of the United States and the other NATO bosses. Second, South Africa is a highly lucrative market for Western capital, especially the transnational corporations, which play the main role in many very important sectors of its economy. According to UN data, there are more than 1,000 foreign companies operating in the country, of which 406 are American, 364 are British, and around 150 are West German. They are all shamelessly plundering the "natural storehouse" and ruthlessly exploiting the Africans.

But both Washington and London are now in a very delicate position. On the one hand, they fear that if apartheid collapses all their dividends will be buried with it. So there has been a constant stream of political "couriers" from these capitals to Pretoria "requesting" the racists to alleviate the apartheid regime. Washington calls this the policy of "constructive engagement." But the racists are refusing to reform and are committing more and more inhuman crimes. So both Washington and London have been forced to publicly dissociate themselves from the odious Pretoria regime. But only verbally. When it comes to real measures against South Africa both the United States and Britain do their utmost to wreck them.

In this sense the outcome of last week's London conference of the leaders of seven countries of the Commonwealth, which consists of Britain and its former possessions, was highly interesting. The London meeting showed that the whole world resolutely condemns U.S. and British efforts to aid and abet racism. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who wanted merely to come up with "cosmetic" sanctions (for example, a ban on advertising tourist trips to South Africa) against the racists, found herself totally isolated. Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi said that M. Thatcher's proposals "cannot be termed serious and seen as sanctions." The same view was expressed by other meeting participants. In the end six of the meeting participants -- Canada, Australia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Bahamas -- decided to immediately implement the decisions on sanctions which were announced at the last Commonwealth conference in Nassau, including severing air links with South Africa and banning purchases of the country's agricultural products.

The "minisummit," as the London conference was called by journalists, attracted much attention among the world public. It was the general view of observers that it demonstrated a crisis within the Commonwealth itself, with sharp polarization between Britain and its former colonies. By and large this was a victory for those who rightly believe that there is no place any more in the world for racism. The "pathetic half-measures" (this is what a Labour Party spokesman called the "Iron Lady's" proposals) against colonialism needs to be resolutely combated.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES NEW MILITARY COMMAND PROJECT

PM130825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Gathering into a 'Single Force'"]

[Text] New York, 11 Aug -- The Senate has ratified the plan to create a new military command, to which special Air Force, ground forces, and naval units will soon be transferred.

Senators W. Cohen of Maine (Republican) and S. Nunn of Georgia (Democrat), who have put a great deal of effort into gaining support for the plan in the upper house, are triumphant. "It has been 6 years since the tragedy in the Iranian desert (a reference to the failed 'Delta Force' mission to save the American hostages seized in Tehran in April 1980 -- V.S.)," Senator W. Cohen stated, "but the United States has still not gathered into a single force [kulak] the best special subunits capable of successfully carrying out this kind of operation. Currently they are uncoordinated, little attention is paid to them, and nobody sets them clear, logically verified, consistent tasks." "The creation of a new command," S. Nunn chimed in, "will give additional weight to all special military formations. Service in them will become very prestigious." To listen to these senators, who are the heroes of the day, it really seems that there is nothing more honorable in America today than being a ranger...

COMMENTATOR NOTES CHANGES IN U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

OW130647 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Yuriy Rostov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved the defense appropriations bill for the 1987 fiscal year.

[Rostov] Hello comrades. The senators have agreed to allocate the astronomical sum of $295 billion to the Pentagon. They have in effect agreed to all the military programs planned by the White House. This, of course, is the main issue. However, the process of adopting the bill nevertheless showed significant changes in the approach of Congress to the military demands of the administration.

A conflict became apparent as far back as the beginning of the year when the senators and members of the House of Representatives refused to approve the draft budget presented by the White House. The ensuing pressure on the lawmakers by the administration continued for several months. It was particularly strong over the past week; a week of stormy debates, telephone calls, press releases, and even meetings of President Reagan with leading figures in Congress. Despite the pressure the bill was finally accepted, but with numerous amendments, and the original figure was reduced by $25 billion. For the first time the administration encountered such significant difficulties in approving the budget. What caused this?

Perhaps, in the first place, by the evolution of U.S. public opinion. The lawmakers depend on it more than the administration, especially now when mid-term elections to the Congress are approaching. The mood of the Americans is determined not only by the continuous anti-Soviet campaign. There is a growing discontent in the United States about the way the arms race is going. No wonder all the states of America are engulfed by the nuclear freeze movement and the movement against nuclear tests. No wonder social problems are increasingly tied to the excessively inflated military budget. In this field the statistics are very convincing: During the past 5 years the allocation for military purposes have grown by 50 percent while the rate of economic growth was one-third less than for all the post war years.

The Pentagon budget is going to the House of Representatives today. As of now, no less then 2 million letters of protest against the unprecedented military expenditures have been sent to the lawmakers.

The position of the White House, more strongly expressed in the House of Representatives than in the Senate, cannot fail to lead to further clashes between the administration and Congress.

U.S. FOOD AID DOUBLE STANDARD DENOUNCED

PM131459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Tarutin dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "The U.S. Food Weapon""]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The unprecedented drought that has recently hit most of the dark continent is in retreat. However, the losses it has caused have had such an impact that many of the region's countries continue to need food aid. The UN Economic Commission for Africa has assessed the food aid requirement for this year at $1 billion.

Many states and international and private organizations have made corresponding pledges. Detachments of volunteer physicians, drivers, and pilots are still working in Africa. In an Ethiopian province I saw a low, flat-nosed Belgian transport, several Soviet AN-12's, and light, dragonfly-like Swedish aircraft standing alongside each other at an airfield. People from different countries have been working together, helping to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster.

The attempts to exploit human suffering for selfish purposes are therefore all the more unseemly. It is a question of the U.S. desire to turn food aid into a political weapon. This idea was openly expressed by H. Kissinger, former U.S. national security adviser, who called for U.S. grain shipments to be used to control the developing world.

Washington has heeded this advice. The tactic has been seen particularly clearly in Africa, which has recently been going through an acute crisis in agricultural production. Thus, in 1984, the United States sent the lion's share of its food aid to five countries -- Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, Liberia, and Zaire -- which, according to NEWSWEEK, are "important U.S. allies."

At the same time, when it was a question of Burkina Faso the U.S. State Department expressed its disapproval of Burkinabe leader Thomas Sankara's "critical rhetoric" with regard to the West. It may be recalled that in 1981 the United States halted food aid to Mozambique, cut off food aid to Tanzania in 1982, and reduced food aid to Madagascar and Zimbabwe in 1983.

When Socialist Ethiopia appealed to the international community to come to its aid, J. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative at the United Nations, publicly expressed regret that suffering Ethiopians were receiving food products from the United States, even though the food was mostly supplied by nongovernmental foundations and charitable organizations.

Incidentally, the latest issue of the journal AFRICAN BUSINESS reports that of the 16,000 metric tons of food granted by the United States to Somalia in 1984 only 12 percent directly reached the starving. The rest went to the army and government institutes or was simply not distributed.

In another case an association operating under UN auspices -- nongovernmental aid organizations -- announced that a considerable proportion of U.S. food shipments to Chad had fallen into the hands of the Armed Forces of H. Habre, leader of the present regime.

Of course, it is not simply a question of double standards, which have long been a feature of U.S. foreign policy. The United States does not consider it necessary to hide the fact that it uses food aid to maintain regimes that are to its liking and "leaves out in the cold" those states that pursue an independent anti-imperialist course.

ARTICLE ASSAILS U.S. PLAN FOR UNESCO 'REPLACEMENT'

PM121509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "New American 'Concept' of International Cooperation: 'USESCO' Instead of UNESCO?"]

[Text] The United States made considerable efforts to make UNESCO submit to its diktat on questions of education, science, and culture and to scupper its cooperation programs.

As usual it stopped at nothing, going at it head down, and setting the whole "gentlemanly" panoply of overseas diplomacy -- shouts, threats, blackmail, and financial pressure -- in motion. The propaganda "guns -- big and small --" of the obedient free press were mobilized. They tried to hit the organization over open sights: UNESCO, they alleged, served the Soviets, engaged in anti-American activity, and promoted the spread of Marxism, it was time to have done with it, and so forth, and so forth. However, the broadside produced no results.

The White House then decided to slam the door. The United States quit UNESCO and forced Britain to follow suit. Remaining in the organization as an "observer," Washington has continued to instigate a "crusade" against UNESCO, assigning a special role here to the reactionary anticommunist association the Heritage Foundation, which is influential in the present American Administration. Again it misfired.

It is conceivable that it was also the Heritage Foundation that came up with the new idea of replacing UNESCO, where the "reds" are entrenched, with a "specialized foundation" funded by "donations" (American, of course), in short, creating a kind of, let's say, "USESCO" (the designation is ours, but we think it definitely reflects the essence of the proposed reform) to replace UNESCO.

The upper echelons found this "idea" "very promising" and therefore hurried to implement it. It was with that aim, the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR reports, that Alan Keyes, U.S. assistant secretary for international organizations' affairs, made a purely official visit to Paris. During his meeting at the French Ministry of External Relations he laid out Washington's thoughts on the need to "replace" UNESCO. The details of the plan are unknown and even the plan itself is being kept secret, however the general outline of the U.S. initiative can be made out clearly enough. The main thing is to put an end, once and for all, to the principle of "one country - one vote" that operates in the United Nations. In "USESCO" -- as we will call the transatlantic project -- everything will be determined by the amount of your contributions: The more dollars you pay, the more weight your vote carries. If, say, Washington pays $1 million into the organization's budget, and the other members contribute 999,000, the American vote will outweigh all the rest. That's the arithmetic of it.

KYODO: KAPITSA TO VISIT FOR TALKS IN SEPTEMBER

OW131247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 13 KYODO -- Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, will visit Beijing in September for talks with Chinese leaders on ways to improve Sino-Soviet relations, east bloc diplomatic sources here said Wednesday [13 August]. The trip follows a rapprochment proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a speech July 28 in Vladivostok.

The sources said Kapitsa will visit Beijing as head of a Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation and hold talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Their discussions will also range over the Kampuchean problem, the sources said.

To follow up Gorbachev's peace overture, Soviet First Depuuty Premier Ivan Arkhipov recently made a private visit to Beijing, ostensibly for acupuncture treatment, in which he held talks with Chinese leaders on improvement of bilateral relations.

Another first deputy premier, Nikolay Talyzin, also is scheduled to visit China in September for talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other leaders.

Kapitsa's trip will precede the ninth session of the Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministers' consultations scheduled to be held in Beijing in October -- an indication of Moscow's eagerness to improve its relations with China.

The sources pointed to a possibility that Kapitsa might advance an additional proposal for rapprochement between the two Communist giants.

Kapitsa told a news conference in Moscow August 6 that Moscow is ready to compromise with Beijing on a territorial dispute between the two countries. Meanwhile, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu invited Soviet Charge d'Affaires V.P. Fedotov to see him Wednesday morning and conveyed China's official view on Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech.

"The Chinese side has taken notice of General Secretary Gorbachev's some remarks on improving Sino-Soviet relations," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted Wu as telling the Soviet diplomat. "The Chinese side attaches importance to it and expresses welcome," Wu was quoted as saying. Wu, however, stressed that what he (Gorbachev) stated about some questions is still far from the removal of the "three major obstacles" and evades, in particular, the question of withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and the Chinese side is not satisfied with this, according to the ministry spokesman.

The other "obstacles" China has previously cited as hindering relations with the Soviets are the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and in border areas near China, including Mongolia.

"The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question are matters the Chinese side is most concerned about," Wu was quoted as saying.

"The Chinese side sincerely wishes to see an early normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and hopes that the Soviet side will earnestly consider the views of the Chinese side," Wu said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, did not disclose what Wu told the Soviet diplomat about Gorbachev's proposals for Soviet troop pullout from Mongolia and Afghanistan and on Sino-Soviet space scientific cooperation. But watchers believe the Chinese side might welcome these points in Gorbachev's speech.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYMENT CENTERS NOTED

LD071752 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing August 7 TASS — A network of specialized employment bodies has been set up in China. According to the XINHUA news agency, they are to provide employment in the seventh five year plan period (1986-1990) to over 30 million residents of cities and urban type settlements, as well as to find jobs at city offices and enterprises for a considerable part of those who leave overpopulated villages to become factory or office workers.

The job placement activities embrace all Chinese provinces, autonomous regions and cities of central subordination. Many Chinese cities made substantial progress in solving the employment problem in the past seven years. Over 55 million people were provided with jobs.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES U.S. NUCLEAR BUILDUP IN ROK

PM130957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Emptying the Nuclear Powder Magazine"]

[Text] KCNA has reported that the United States has plans to build in South Korea over 30 special nuclear weapon dumps and underground hangars for fighter-bombers on around-the-clock combat readiness. One of the major nuclear "powder magazines" is being constructed near the city of Kongju, next to the U.S. Camp Eustis military base.

These facts show that the Pentagon strategists are continuing to deploy nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads in one of the crisis zones of the Asian-Pacific region -- the Korean peninsula.

The United States has already turned South Korea into a whole complex of nuclear bases. The nuclear munitions stored there, numbering in excess of 1,000, are many hundreds of times more powerful than the bomb the Americans dropped on Hiroshima. Moreover, Washington has not abandoned its plans to deploy Perhsing-2 and cruise missiles and neutron weapons south of the 38th parallel.

A variety of military exercises is carried out periodically during which they tend more and more to simulate nuclear strikes in the "northern sector." During the major annual "Team Spirit-86" militarist games in the southern part of the Korean peninsula "combat operations involving the use of nuclear weapons" were organized in direct proximity to the DPRK's borders.

It has to be said that the militarization, the growth of the threat of war, and the policy of nuclear blackmail in this part of the world are beginning to assume dangerous proportions. As a result of the aggressive imperialist forces' actions the Asian-Pacific region is turning into an arean of military political confrontation. And the people who live there are getting increasingly worried.

One needs to point out that this policy is futile, for it leads to an impasse. The time has come to face reality and to abandon the imperial approach and the traditions of brute force regarding problems of war and peace, defense, the security of individual states, and international security.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states of the region are displaying a constructive approach to the urgent problems of this extensive part of the world. This applies also to the task of placing a reliable barrier in the way of the spread and buildup of stocks of nuclear weapons there. This is evidenced by the USSR's wide-ranging new initiatives put forward in Vladivostok the other day. The DPRK's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula is also becoming more and more a matter of urgency.

It is not new nuclear powder magazines but goodwill and a positive reaction by the West and its allies in the region to the socialist countries' proposals that are needed in order to strengthen peace and security and develop good-neighborly cooperation in Asia and the Pacific basin.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON ENDING KOREAN TENSION

PM131844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "People's Demand"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug -- Eliminating the hotbed of tension on the Korean peninsula is demanded by all the people of the world, an article in the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, points out. The article has been published in connection with the end of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

In the course of this important political event, the newspaper notes, appeals were heard to put an end of the American military presence in South Korea and to the increasing aggressive preparations there which pose a serious threat to peace and security. It was stressed that mass destruction weapons -- and primarily nuclear and chemical weapons -- must be removed from South Korea in order to achieve detente in this region of the globe.

The people of the world, NODONG SINMUN writes, have declared their resolute solidarity with the peace-loving course pursued by the DPRK, which consistently seek ways of normalizing the situation in Korean and the Far East. A broad, positive response has been aroused by the republic's recent constructive proposals to form a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula and to hold talks involving the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Armed Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister.

Aware of the ardent support of the world's progressive forces, the Korean people will continue to wage a persistent struggle for the elimination of the danger of war and the peaceful unification of the motherland, the WPK Central Committee organ stresses.

DPRK FLOTILLA'S VISIT TO VLADIVOSTOK DISCUSSED

SK080658 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Unattributed talk from the feature program "Reports on Primorskiy Kray"]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the friendship visit to Vladivostok by a Korean People's Army [KPA] naval flotilla.

It is early morning. A salute of guns has just roared to welcome a Korean naval flotilla entering (?Petra Velikogo) Bay. Music is heard, played by a band on a warship. This is the melody of Russian song called (?Kachuscha). Lined-up warships and neatly uniformed Korean sailors with their refined demeanor have created a majestic and impressive atmosphere. Citizens have appeared, carrying bouquets and DPRK national flags. Sailors of the Pacific Fleet are lined up along the shore, and a military band is playing. Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, who has received a Red Banner medal, and party leaders in the city and Primorskiy Kray are present to greet the guests. Members of the Young Pioneers are presenting bouquets to officers and men of the Korean Navy.

Following the welcome ceremony, citizens of Vladivostok gather around Comrade Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy. Comrade Kim Il-chol says.

[Begin recording] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union, the flotilla of the Pacific Fleet led by Admiral Sidorov visited Wonsan. And now, a DPRK naval flotilla is visiting here. We firmly believe that the exchange of these visits will further strengthen militant friendship and unity between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union. I believe that our visit will serve as an opportunity in this regard. No sooner had we arrived here than citizens of Vladivostok and all officers and men of the Pacific fleet warmly and enthusiastically welcomed us. This is the token of our unity. I firmly believe that our visit will be successful and useful. [end recording]

Despite bad weather, many citizens have come out to greet the Korean sailors. They are all in a holiday mood. Olga Denisova, woman worker from a ship repair plant in Vladovostok, says:

[Begin Denisova recording] I desire peace and friendship. The people of Primorskiy Kray all hope that friendship between the DPRK and our country will be consolidated. [end recording]

When Korean warships were lying at anchor along the quay at Vladivostok port, men and children in the city went to see them. At that time, officers and men of the Korean navy warmly and kindly greeted the guests. A delegation of the Primorskiy Kray chapter of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society visited the Korean warships. Sailors explained the glorious history of these ships. Comrade Choe Hae-kuk, political department chief, said:

[Begin Choe Hae-kuk recording] Dear members of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, a KPA naval flotilla is paying a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, a fraternal country. This is a continuation of the course of friendship, which vigorously demonstrates the invincible might and vitality of the traditional friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union, which has been maintained in blood. We are very glad to meet on our warship with members of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, who have invariably extended support for and solidarity with our socialist construction and with the cause of the fatherland's reunification. [end recording]

Comrade Nikolay Baranovskiy, chairman of the Primorskiy Kray chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, addressed the guests in reply.

[Begin Baranovskiy recording] Dear Korean friends. I express thanks to you for inviting us to visit your ships. We are together with you. We and you are carrying out a common task. This task is to build socialism, to strengthen the economies of our countries, and to protect peace and security in the Pacific region and the world. Our society emcompasses approximately 30 enterprises and scientific and education agencies. We are carrying out great projects to strengthen friendship between the two countries. [end recording]

Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and commander of the KPA fleet, organized a press conference for reporters in Vladivostok, the center of Primorskiy Kray. He said this press conference: [Begins Kim Il-chol recording] First of all, I extend deep thanks to the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, to the General Headquarters of the Soviet Navy, and to the Red Banner Pacific Fleet Command for kindly inviting the naval flotilla of the KPA to pay a friendly visit to Vladivostok on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey through you fraternal greetings from the officers and men of the KPA Navy to the fraternal Soviet people and to the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces, especially to the officers and men of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and to the citizens of Vladivostok.

The naval flotilla of the KPA is paying a friendly visit to Vladivostok as its first visit to a foreign country in return for the recent visit to our country by the flotilla of the Pacific Fleet led by Comrade Admiral Sidorov, with the Minsk as the flagship, to meet with our people and sailors. I believe that our visit to your country will contribute to further consolidating and developing relations of friendship between the people and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union and to protecting peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

The signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union has legally and firmly fixed relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries and has strengthened and developed relations of alliance between them. This treaty has prevented the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war and has greatly contributed to protecting the security in the two countries and peace in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Korea-Soviet friendship is soaked with the scarlet blood of the soldiers of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and is strewn with proud exploits. During World War II, the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, under the guidance of the Defense Committee led by Comrade Stalin, distinguished themselves in the struggle to annihilate fascist Germany and to safeguard the Soviet fatherland. They performed immortal exploits in the struggle to annihilate the Japanese militarists.

Under circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists have greatly increased armaments, have accelerated the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and have brazenly carried out maneuvers for aggression and war by coming up with a star wars plan, the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people are struggling resolutely to eliminate the danger of a worldwide thermonuclear war. Our people positively support the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet party and government to achieve peace in Europe and the world, including the proposal for completely and comprehensively abolishing nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. [end recording]

During their sojourn in Primorskiy Kray, officers and men of the Korean Navy visited industrial enterprises in Vladivostok, the camping site of the Vioneru juvenile corps, and a naval training unit. A Soviet-Korea friendship meeting was held in this naval training unity. A soiree was arranged for Korean sailors and youths from Vladivostok. The band of the Pacific Fleet and KPA actors jointly performed on a large scale.

In conclusion, we will present an interview with Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet. Admiral Sidorov led the flotilla of the Pacific Fleet upon which was conferred a Red Banner medal, in an official and friendly visit to Wonsan. He stated in an interview with the reporter of this broadcasting station:

[Begin Sidorov recording] We were greatly impressed while visiting Wonsan. No sooner hasd we arrived in Korea than we sense warm kindness shown by the Korean people. Our meeting with the workers of the Republic, Soviet-Korea friendship mass rallies, and the excellent people will remain in our memory forever. We were greatly impressed by the diligence of the Korean people.

I first visited Korea in 1945 when hostile activities against the Japanese militarists ended. I went to Wonsan at that time when I was a student of a naval school. I carried out the work of removing U.S. mines that blocked ports. Wonsan was in ruins at that time. It has been turned for our previous visit. We have exerted every sincere effort to warmly greet these warships. I believe that just as we were in Wonsan, the Korean sailors must have been satisfied with Valdivostok. We hope that our meeting with each other will contribute to peace work in the Pacific region and the world. [end recording]

U.S. NUCLEAR ARMED BATTLESHIP TO VISIT JAPAN

LD140846 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Tomahawk cruise missiles, installed aboard the American battleship New Jersey, which was recently included in the American Pacific fleet, have nuclear warheads. As was reported today by the newspaper AKAHATA, John Lehman, secretary of the Navy, notified the U.S. Congress about this in March last.

Speaking at secret hearing in a House committee Lehman said that nuclear Tomahawks have already been put in operational readiness aboard attack submarines, cruisers and modernized battleships. The Japanese press says that by late September cruise missiles with nuclear warheads willbe installed aboard 33 U.S. warships while by the middle of the nineties their number will be brought up to 198.

On August 24, the New Jersey, one of the biggest American missile battleships, is to arrive at the Japanese port of Sasebo with Tokyo's official permission. A call by this ship creates a real threat of importation of nuclear weapons into the territory of Japan and thus undermining the officially proclaimed non-nuclear principles. In this connection the prestigious newspaper MAINICHI stresses that violation by the USA of one of these principles banning the importation of nuclear weapons to the Japanese isles, is a well-known fact. But the ruling circles of Japan seem to shut their eyes to this.

Despite Lehman's admission that the New Jersey has nuclear weapons on board the government of Japan is not going to take any measures to protect Japan's non-nuclear status. Such a position, AKAHATA writes, undermines the main principle of national policy and opens the door to U.S. nuclear weapons to Japan.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES JAPANESE WHITE PAPER

OW130225 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Japanese military authorities last week published a national defense with paper. The document, once again, tries to defend the policy of the U.S. ruling clique on strengthening Japan's military forces. The reason is that Japan's strategic position is extremely important. In this vein, station observer Mulatov has the following comments:

Those who advocate the revival of Japanese militarism as quickly as possible bitterly detest the Soviet Union's proposal for taking measures to strengthen security in the Asian-Pacific region and establish a relationship of mutual trust and cooperation among all Asian and Pacific nations.

The Japanese military white paper says that the Soviet Union has launched a peace offensive in order to expand its political influence and disrupt relations between the United States and its allies. Based on this pretext, which has overlooked the essence of the Soviet Union's peace proposal, the white paper advocates a strange conclusion -- that the Soviet Union's potential threat to Japan has increased. It also absurdly says that China too is convinced that the Soviet Union's policy is a serious threat to China.

It is apparent that the Japanese military white paper has overlooked the Soviet Union's peace proposal to Japan and its ally, the United States, and the real nature of Sino-Soviet relations. It has disregarded the fact that our two socialist countries are determined to consolidate the foundation of a good-neighboring policy and expand areas of cooperation. [passage omitted]

The authors of the white paper say that Japan's economic strength is second only to that of the United States and that Japan should also play an appropriate role in the military arena. The Japanese militarist clique wants to push this policy not merely for strengthening its national defense. They also eagerly want to regain the position of a military power in order to practice great-nation chauvinism. Some people in Japanese political circles noted this and they have pointed out that the increase in a tendency toward militarism in Japan's policy would be very dangerous to Japan. [passage omitted]

Japan's openly taking part in U.S nuclear strategy has also worried other Asian countries especially those countries which suffered from the aggression of Japanese militarism in the past.

JAPAN LAUNCHES 2 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES

LD131025 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 13 TASS -- Two artificial earth's satellites were put into orbit today with the help of a new carrier rocket launched in Japan off the Tanegashima space-launch complex in the Kyushu Island.

The rocket which is made up by 80 per cent of the parts and units produced in Japan is fitted out with the engines using liquid oxygen and hydrogen. They permit to launch into space the objects weighing up to 550 kg. Both satellites will be used by Japanese geodetic service and by amateur radio operators.

PAKISTANI AUTHORITIES ARREST BENAZIR BHUTTO

LD130902 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] London August 13 TASS -- Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistani opposition, has been arrested by the Pakistani police in the airport of Karachik, the REUTER news agency reports.

Last Sunday the authorities announced the ban on rallies and manifestations on the day of independence of Pakistan due to be observed on August 14. Benazir Bhutto was going to fly to Faisalabad, Punjab Province, from where she was to leave at the head of the convoy together with her supporters for a rally of opposition forces in Lahore planned to be held tomorrow.

Today in the morning the police arrested six more leaders of the opposition parties included in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

PAKISTAN'S AID TO SIKHS RULES OUT GANDHI VISIT

LD130904 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] New Delhi August 13 TASS -- The Islamabad adminstration's unfriendly actions have ruled out Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Pakistan, originally slated for this year, Eduardo Faleiro, India's Minister of state for external relations, has told the lower house of Parliament.

Pakistan was continuing to encourage Sikh extremist activities in Punjab, thus undermining India's efforts to normalize relations between the two countries.

The Republic's government, the minister said, acquired ample evidence that Sikh terrorists had been trained at camps on Pakistani territory.

SIKHS IN WEST TRY TO UNDERMINE HARARE SUMMIT

LD131611 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] New Delhi August 13 TASS -- Western-based Sikh extremists are hatching out plans to frustrate the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare.

The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reported that Jaswant Singh Bhullar, a chieftan of Sikh terrorists, and his accomplices, who had found refuge overseas, would leave for an African country in a few days.

Taking advantage of U.S. authorities' connivance, Bhullar has initiated a vicious anti-Indian campaign in the United States and helped dispatch Sikh terrorists to Pakistan. Despite India's repeated demands for the extradition of the criminal, Washington has flatly refused to do that.

In the opinion of observers, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has long kept an eye on Bhullar's activities and now decided to involve him and other U.S.-based Sikh extremists in a secret plan to foil the Harare conference.

The C.I.A has set aside some 20 million dollars for the purpose.

The newspaper NEWS TODAY said international imperialists were planning to use Sikh extremists and other renegades to stage bandit-style forays against Indian representatives to the non-aligned forum and scare attendees from other countries whose policies were disliked by Washington.

INDIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Demichev Attends Meeting

LD131833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the capital's public took place today in the House of Unions in Moscow, devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, and to the 39th anniversary of Indian independence.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The speakers noted that Soviet people are sincerely glad about the steady development of good-neighbor relations and many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

Foreign Ministry Greets Shankar

PM121033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent to P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of external affairs and commerce, a telegram containing cordial congratulations on the occasion of a noteworthy date in Soviet-Indian relations -- the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

The conclusion of the treaty not only inscribed a vivid new page in the history of the traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian relations but has also been of great international significance by experting a perceptible positive influence on the state of affairs in Asia and in the world as a whole. The period which has elapsed since the treaty's conclusion has convincingly corroborated both its favorable impact on the comprehensive development of the ties between the two countries and the vital force its principles.

The Soviet Union, the telegram emphasizes, highly values its good relations with India and advocates strengthening them further on the solid foundation of the Soviet-Indian treaty. These relations meet the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples and serve to consolidate general peace and international security.

'COBRA GOLD-86' MANEUVERS CAUSE 'GRAVE ANXIETY'

LD131715 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] U.S.-Thai military "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers are concluding. The Pentagon arranges a militaristic demonstration under this code name in Southeast Asia every year. But there is something special about the present "Cobra," which cannot but cause alarm and grave anxiety not only to the peoples of that region. The greatest number of U.S. and Thai servicemen ever are involved in the 1986 maneuvers -- 13,000 of them. Never before have these sea and air strikes, which are akin to the aggression in Indochina, have exercised so close to the Kampuchean border.

It was precisely this part of Thailand, where remnant bands of Khmer reaction have become entrenched, which was selected for the site of the maneuvers, to maintain their hostile sorties against People's Kampuchea, which have shown no letup in all these years, and to enflame tension around this country, which is returning to life.

The nuclear colors of the present "Cobra" are also clearly expressed. For the first time, the U.S. nuclear missile cruiser Long Beach and F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons are taking part in the maneuvers. This is evidently the Pentagon's response to the aspirations of a number of states in Southeast Asia -- such a treaty is already being worked out -- to proclaim it a nuclear-free zone.

Finally, the main thing -- anti-war and anti-American moods are spreading in the countries of the region and in Asia as a whole. Understanding and approval of the Soviet Union's initiatives to turn the whole Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation are growing.

So, the present demonstration of U.S. military strength in Thailand, like those recently in South Korea or off the coast of the Philippines, may be seen as an attempt to put pressure on the Asian peoples, to intimidate them, and to put back the peace process on the Asian Continent.

RESPONSE TO LISTENERS EMPHASIZES PACIFIC POLICY

OW120657 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, people in today's world are extensively discussing the Soviet Union's policy toward Asia and the Pacific region. The following broadcast will answer some questions raised in letters sent by our listeners to this station.

[Question] Why does the Soviet Union pay attention to Asia and the Pacific region?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has always paid attention to this region. This is because a very large portion of the Soviet Union's territory is located in Asia. Therefore, the development of this region through peaceful means is of vital interest to our country. [passage omitted]

[Question] World media emphasize the Soviet Union is doing its best to promote bilateral relations with all Asian and Pacific countries without exception. In this connection, the prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations have attracted special attention.

[Answer] This is understandable. The prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations concern two large countries and two nuclear states. History has entrusted them with a very important mission. In the development of international affairs, many things will depend on their decisions. What is particularly significant is that relations between these two socialist countries have developed in a very complicated way. A period of friendship was replaced by a period of sudden cold attitude. Recently, Soviet-Chinese relations have markedly improved. The Soviet Union advocates that Soviet-Chinese relations become genuinely good-neighborly. The Soviet Union is willing to discuss with the People's Republic of China at any time and at any level anything that can promote relations betwen the two countries. This will benefit not only the Soviet and Chinese peoples, but also the peoples of other countries. [passage omitted]

[Question] The proposal on holding a Pacific conference, similar to the Helsinki conference, has called forth great response. Can the European experience be acquired in this region or not?

[Answer] The Pacific conference will not mechanically copy what was done at the Helsinki security and cooperation conference. What is important here is the European method to collectively solve issues. It is also important to put the question in a principled way. The question is collective security and cooperation, not confrontation. Of course, not everything was plain sailing in Europe. However, the Helsinki dialogues and talks have played a good role in Europe. They are a factor for stability and reduce the possibility of armed conflicts. How can this process not be favorable to Asia and the Pacific region?

[Question] Generally speaking, Asia and the Pacific region is not so militarized as Europe. Can this be regarded as a certain function of superiority or not?

[Answer] Relatively speaking, this region has tremendous ability to be militarized. Considering the situation in clashes, the consequences are very dangerous. Therefore, it is not too late now to stop nuclear proliferation and the increase of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

[Question] Is the Soviet Union also prepared to study other countries' constructive proposals while it makes its own proposal on security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region?

[Answer] Of course, it will study. Countries in this region have experience in mediating conflicts through political means, and the rich experience of the Nonaligned Movement. Many constructive proposals and suggestions have been made in this region, including proposals for establishing a peace zone and a nuclear-free zone. We in the Soviet Union are expecting what everybody now calls the breeze from Vladivostok to speed up our common efforts to seek the approach and method which guarantee security and promote cooperation among Asian and Pacific countries.

GDR DEMONSTRATION MARKS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD131703 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin August 13 TASS -- A mass demonstration of the working people was held here today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the GDR's August 13, 1961 protective measures on the frontier with West Berlin.

Taking part in the demonstration were General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, other party leaders and statesmen of the republic. Armed workers detachments and units of the National People's Army of the GDR marched past the rostrum.

Addressing the participants in the demonstration, Erich Honecker said that the protective measures taken by the government of workers and peasants and its Warsaw Treaty allies 25 years ago made it possible to preserve peace for the people of the GDR and other European peoples. They provided the foundations for further flourishing of the German socialist state, paved the way from confrontation to detente, promoted security and cooperation in Europe.

It is generally recognised now, also owing to the GDR's activities, that the inviolability of the frontiers, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their present-day frontiers are the basic condition for preservation of peace. The existing system of European treaties has successfully stood the test of time. The GDR, the speaker stressed, stands for its further consolidation and development.

The republic will always be in the ranks of those who in the interest of the peoples with the utmost responsibility are looking for ways of preserving peace, of removing confrontation.

The joint peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which were put forward in Budapest, said the GDR leader, accord with the peoples' hopes for a peaceful future of the world. Full termination of nuclear tests is the first step toward disarmament. The Soviet Union has been demonstrating the example of that for more than a year now. We wholeheartedly support the proposals of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev which give mankind a real chance of preserving peace, of ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space, of ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This has been and remains the main principle of our activities on the international scene.

Touching upon questions of socialist development in the GDR, Erich Honecker noted success of the working people of the republic in implementation of the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Our main goal is to work and struggle for the good and happiness of the whole people, he stressed.

'Provocations' From W. Berlin

LD110853 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Provocations against the GDR from West Berlin are becoming more frequent, notes a report from Berlin carried by today's PRAVDA.

Their aim is obvious, stresses the newspaper's corresponsent; to create a tense atmosphere with the German socialist state. They are using as a pretext the 25th anniversary of the day the GDR took control of the border between its capital and West Berlin which, according to an international treaty, is a special political formation.

The GDR's reliable securing of its border a quarter of a centruy ago played an important political role, stresses the report. It clearly demonstrated the failure of the plans of FRG revanchist forces to undermine and eliminate the GDR. The subsequent conclsuion of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin made it possible to create a normal situation in the city and to liquidate one of the hotbeds of tension in the center of Europe. Time has confirmed the importance and vitality of this document, which is fully in line with the interests of peace and security.

It is quite obvious, concludes the report, that the present attempts to revive the atmosphere of tension and extreme hostility toward the GDR run counter to the spirit and aims of the Four-Power Agreement. They jeopardize the fundamental interests, of, first and foremost, the population of West Berlin and do not in the least serve to maintain normal relations in that part of Europe.

Another report filed from West Berlin notes that the whipping up of an atmosphere of nervousness in that city is again being exploited right-wing forces to exert a negative influence on the overall political climate in Europe, where at the moment there is a growing resolve among the people to defend peace and security, to place a barrier in the path of the arms race and other militaristic preparations, and to set up good-neighbor cooperation between different countries.

POLISH 'MORAL RENEGADES' JOIN FRG REVANCHISTS

LD131942 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Those among the so-called Polish opposition who have found themselves, in fact, in the camp of the West German revisionists commit double treachery. Such activities originated in the period of open attacks on the socialist system in Poland by counterrevolutionary extremists from the former solidarity. That was when revisionists became active, accompanied by their fifth column in Poland. Thus, Jan Lipski, also known to us from other sources, a Solidarity advisor, published a scandalous brochure in the FRG entitled "Two Homelands -- Two Patriotisms." This dissertation has mode its way to the compulsory reading list of revisionists in the FRG. This is not surprising for in his brochure Lipski question the historical and moral right of Poles to the recovered territories. Similar thoughts were expressed by Michnik and Najder on pages of emigre newspapers. For example, they denied the existence in the FRG of the anti-Polish so-called frontier revisionism. That created a reason for West German national chauvinists to criticize sharply all those in the FRG whose position wat to comply with the principles of the agreement signed with Poland in December 1970.

You are selling out German interests, to which even some Poles show sympathy and understanding, claimed heralds of revisionism addressing some realistically thinking FRG politicians. Similar positions were adopted by those people in Poland who in reality represent foreign and hostile interests. For example, from an article by a certain Kornel Morawiecki, published in one of the underground publications, it transpires that Lower Silesias was always inhabited by Germans. There is not one word there that says these territories are genuinely Polish.

These are the most recent facts: During a seminar organized in Munich by the Pan-European Union, whose membership includes the most radical reactionaries, such as Herbert Czaja, chairman of the so called Union of Expellees, a certain Tomasz Janowicz, one of the political escapees, took the floor. Janowicz said that he welcomed with joy fellow citizens who support the idea of returning to the Germans the territories they lost in Poland. Janowicz is supported by Maciej Rybinski, a Polish journalist of doubtful reputation, who on the pages of KONTAKT, an emigre paper, calls on Poles to simply adopt the German point of view on the issue of frontiers; no more no less. That position is not far from the expansionist concept expressed by Herbert Czaja during the seminar mentioned before. He implied in his statement that it would be desirable for German technical specialists to meet the local workers again in the interest of economic development. In this openly revisionist statement the words "again" and "local workers" are the most conspicuous, and of course, Poles were implied in that statement.

Thus, those who do not conceal their appetites for the Polish territories, and traitors who are ready to give these territories to the fierce enemies of their homeland show a curious unanimity here. This is how far political and moral renegades, who have joined the West German camp of those who have never ceased to live in the past, have fallen.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES POLISH PAPER ON U.S. 'ATTACKS"

PM121005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report" "Exposure of Subversive Policy"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug -- "Fiasco for Policy of Interference" -- this is the heading of an article carried by the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI exposing the subversive nature of the West's policy with regard to Poland and other socialist community countries. U.S. attacks [naskoki] on Poland and Western attempts at ideological penetration of socialist states never let up, the newspaper writes. Poland's experience testifies to this. The events which occurred in Poland several years ago were inspired by imperialist states. Those participating in these events were given material states. Those participating in these events were given material support by Western special services.

The United States tried to use the introduction of martial law in Poland in 1981 for its own foul purposes. At that time Washington attempted to crudely interfere in Poland's internal affairs. The U.S. interest in the Polish situation is explained by its desire to wipe out socialism in our country, the newspaper points out. It is from the West that instructions for extremist elements were sent to Poland, as well as the means for conducting antistate activity. The West was and still is also the source of appeals to unleash hostile actions against Poland.

KVITSINSKIY STATEMENT ON BERLIN WALL ACTIVITIES

LD131718 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, today visited the federal chancellor's department to make the following statement there in accordance with his instructions:

"A wide-ranging provocative campaign has been mounted in West Berlin of late with an immediate involvement of officials from the Federal Republic and some revanchist-type organizations, which clearly aims to aggravate the situation around that city and kindle enmity to other states.

"In an atmosphere fomented by irresponsible and instigatory statements things have gone as far as direct acts of terrorism on the border between West Berlin and the German Democratic Republic.

"It has become known that further mass activities are planned by the West German side to be staged in that city, which is not part of the FRG and is not administered by it, in the next few days, intended to further heighten tension in the area.

"There are plans for statements by statesmen and politicians of the FRG to be made at these events.

"Such actions are incompatible with the goal, formalized in the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971, of avoiding complications around West Berlin as well as with the Federal Government's official declarations of a desire to ensure peace and security in Europe and maintain goodneighbour relations with all European states.

"The Soviet side expects that the Government of the FRG will take the necessary measures to put an end to participation by the West German side in the provocative campaign launched in West Berlin, which can have serious consequences."

FRG DEMANDS ON ACCESS TO W. BERLIN DISMISSED

PM131716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Our correspondent dispatch: "Unwarranted Claims. Who Is To Blame for West Berlin's Problems"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug -- A noisy campaign against the GDR and the Soviet Union has been launched in the FRG and West Berlin and picked up in other Western countries. It revolves around the question of the transit through the territory of the German socialist state of citizens of a number of Asian and African countries heading for West Berlin, where they hope to find any sort of work that will enable them to cast off poverty.

The question of the influx of this category of people driven by need into West Berlin is not new, it has a long history. At one time Western countries, experiencing a shortage of cheap labor for hard and dangerous jobs, encouraged the influx of these people from Asia and Africa. "Guest workers" account for 200,000 of West Berlin's 2 million inhabitants.

Now, however, in connection with the deterioration of the economic situation these "guests" are being regarded in West Berlin rather as a burden. Many of them have swelled the army of the unemployed, some have returned home. Now the West Berlin authorities would like to drastically limit or even altogether stop the influx of these people into the city. But here they clearly come up against a certain problem: Measures of this kind would be in blatant contradiction with their former, widely advertised policy in this question.

In this connection the West Berlin authorities would prefer to shift the implementation of all restrictive measures onto the GDR. They are making absolutely unjustified demands on the GDR to block the transit of these people through its territory. A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman gave a sensible answer to this demand: The question of who should and who should not be allowed to enter West Berlin must be decided by the people who are responsible for the implementation of the laws that apply in that city and not by GDR border personnel.

Similar unwarranted claims have been lodged, at the FRG's instigation, by the United States, Britain, and France with the Soviet Union as a party to the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Furthermore, these claims are lined with an ultimatum to recognize illegitimate West German demands concerning the resolution of questions pertaining to West Berlin. Yet, as is well-known, the four-power agreement unequivocally established that this city is not part of the FRG and does not come under its jurisdiction. Furthermore, it cannot be ignored that the claims lodged by the West with the Soviet Union represent an attempt to completely deny the postwar realities that have taken shape in that area. What is the meaning, for instance, of claims that there is only some kind of "Soviet sector of greater Berlin!"

It is quite obvious that the claims against the GDR and the Soviet Union lack all legal basis. The problems connected with the presence of foreign citizens in West Berlin did not arise because of the will of the GDR or the USSR. They are the result of deliberate action by West Berlin and West German authorities that for many years encouraged the hire of labor in developing countries. Pretending now that the solution of the problems that have arisen in this connection depends on the Soviet Union and the GDR means deceiving themselves and the world public.

The problems confronting West Berlin in connection with the influx of foreign citizens into the city must be resolved on a sensible basis primarily by the authorities of that city and the three Western powers -- the United States, Britain, and France. In doing so, the four-power agreement on West Berlin of 3 September 1971 must, of course, be strictly observed. Human rights and the corresponding provisions of the Helsinki Final Act must also be respected.

MALTA DEFENDS NEUTRALITY IN PROTEST NOTE TO U.S.

LD131541 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov.

Washington's peremptory shout at Malta, prompting an official protest to the United States by that country's Foreign Ministry Tuesday, has been another manifestation of a neo-globalist policy adopted by the incumbent U.S. Administration. The Maltese Foreign Ministry's note of protest, which followed the U.S. State Department's charges that Malta "has been teaming up too closely with Libya in violation of its principle of neutrality", was a befitting rebuff to Washington's flagrant interference in the document affairs of the neutral Mediterranean nation.

It said Malta's fundamental principle of neutrality was to maintain friendly relations with all countries, especially neighbours.

The note added that Malta saw its task in cooperation with all nations to lower tension and increase stability in the Mediterranean.

It is the position of the small Mediterranean country, which has won it international recognition, that has irked Washington whose imperial ambitions in the Mediterranean are well-known.

The United States of late has been increasing its military presence in the region on an unprecedented scale, conducting large-scale militarist preparations there, staging maneuvers off the shores of sovereign countries one after another, mounting provocative activities against Cyprus and waging a campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria.

It has gone as far as direct armed attack on Libya, which has been a glaring breach in the U.N. Charter and commonly recognized international law.

If the Mediterranean now has in effect been turned into a scene of military confrontation and overflown with arms, including nuclear weaponry, this is the fault of the United States which has been cold-shouldering non-aligned countries' proposal to make the region into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The Soviet Union, which has voiced solid backing for that proposal, has treated with understanding the initiative by these countries to hold their second conference this year on Malta.

Washington's latest unfounded charges against Malta have clearly been an attempt to discredit the conference-host country and prevent the forum's convocation and successful outcome.

The Soviet foreign minister in his recent letter to the U.N. secretary-general has called the situation in the Mediterranean to world attention once again and made concrete proposals for uniting international efforts to ensure peace and security in the region.

FILIPOV VIEWS LATEST IRAN-IRAQ WAR FLAREUP

PM141009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Filippov "Commentator's Column": "New Flareup in the Fighting"]

[Text] The fierce new flareup in hostilities between Iran and Iraq is attracting attention. Iranian artillery inflicted a missile strike on the Iraqi capital Baghdad and on a petroleum industry complex in its suburbs. The Iraqi Air Force carried out massive raids on Iranian troop positions and on civil and insutrial rear targets.

The Iran-Iraq war, which arose formally because of an ancient territorial dispute, has been going on for nearly 6 years. It is become increasingly protracted and bloody in nature. Today nearly 1.5 million men and some 5,000 tanks and armored carriers are concentrated in the battlefields. According to Western press estimates, around a million Iraqis and Iranians have already been killed or wounded. The war is retarding economic and social development and depleting the human and material resources of these states.

The military operations have long since extended beyond the two countries' borders and take place in the waters of the Persian Gulf, seriously disrupting international shipping there. The persistent efforts by many states and the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, and other international organizations to stop the war have yet to yield results.

Why is this? This war fits in very well with Washington's neoglobalist plans in that part of the globe. It has already seriously weakened the common front of the struggle against American-Israeli intrigues in the Near East. It has virtually removed the two warring states from active participation in that front. It is also apparent that the continuing fighting helps to intensify tensions and disagreements among Arab countries. In the present situation some of them support Iraq and others have sided with Iran. Moreover the war has become a convenient pretext for the further stepping up of the U.S. militarist presence in the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean zone.

The Soviet Union and all who value peace advocate the speediest ending of this war and the immediate transfer of the Iran-Iraq conflict to the path of peaceful, political solutions. That path could lead to a settlement meeting the true national interests of the two countries.

Negotiation Urged

PM131415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Iran-Iraq: Bloodshed Continues"]

[Text] As already reported in IZVESTIYA (No 215, President S. Husayn of Iraq has again proposed to the Iranian leaders that the bloody war be ended and that a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two neighboring countries be agreed.

In his open message to the Iranian leaders, issued by INA, S. Husayn urged the Iranian Government to make a "just and honorable peace." For the attainment of that end the Iraqi president proposed the following path be taken: The complete and comprehensive withdrawal of troops to the internationally recognized borders without any prior conditions; the complete and comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war; and the conclusion of a peace and nonaggression treaty. Noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for the freedom of choice by each side are a condition for peace between the two countries, the message says. Iran and Iraq must play a positive role in ensuring security and stability in the region, particularly in the Persian Gulf. In his message, the Iraqi president stressed the futility and perncìousness of further attempts to resolve disputes militarily.

The Iraqi side has asked the UN secretary general to distribute S. Husayn's message as a working document and to support the proposals contained in it.

On 4 August, as reported in IZVESTIYA (No 218), 'A. Khamene'i, president of Iran and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, flatly rejected the Iraqi president's proposals. According to an IRNA report, 'A. Khamene'i, while speaking at a military ceremony in Tehran, again set forth the Iranian side's well-known conditions and stated that the war can be ended only after the "aggressor has been punished."

The Iran-Iraq war is now 6 years old and during it both sides have suffered and continue to suffer major losses of human life and enormous material damage. As a result of the war the two countries' anti-imperialist potential has been fettered and the division of the Arab world intensified. The continuation of the war makes it easier for imperialist forces to interfere in the region's affairs.

Mindful of the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace in the Persian Gulf region the Soviet Union has invariably advocated that disputes between Iraq and Iran be settled through negotiation, without outside interference.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SUDAN'S AL-MAHDI

Ryzhkov Dinner Speech

PM131108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 First Edition Aug p 4

[Text] A dinner has been given on behalf of the USSR Government in honor of Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of the Republic of Sudan in the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

Nilolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed a speech to those present at the dinner.

Addressing the prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, he said:

"We are glad to have an opportunity today to welcome you and all the official representatives of the Republic of Sudan present here as guests of the Soviet Government and express our sincere friendly feelings to you.

"Thirty years ago," he continued, "a history-making event took place in the life of the Sudanese people -- the long struggle for freedom against foreign rule ended successfully and Sudan became an independent sovereign state. The Soviet Union ardently welcomed that event, and was one of the first to recognize the Republic of Sudan. That marked the start of friendly Soviet-Sudanese cooperation, in whose course our country sincerely wished to give the Sudanese people aid in eliminating the consequences of colonialism, in developing the national economy."

"That was a manifestation of the principled Soviet foreign policy, which invariably proceeds from respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states, non-interference in their home affairs. This policy was bequeathed to us by great Lenin, and the Soviet Union remains invariably loyal to it.

"The Sudanese people may rest assured that the profound respect and sincere sympathy entertained towards them by the Soviet Union will remain invariable. The pause in the development of the Soviet-Sudanese relations weas not connected with any changes in Soviet policy, but was a result of the policy that was pursued by the Numayri regime. The Sudanese people have rejected that policy and today conditions have again emerged for Soviet-Sudanese cooperation.

"We hold that the relations between the Soviet Union and the liberated countries are based on common interests."

"The Soviet Union wholly supports the striving of those countries to develop their economy in such a way that the potential wealth and creative efforts of the peoples of those countries serve their own benefit, that international economic relations be based on equality and profound consideration of their interests.

"The community of our views with the peoples of developing countries is also manifested in the cardinal question of the present -- the question of peace. Common to us is the awareness that a real threat of the destruction of mankind exists in the world, and that this threat must be averted. We also have the common awareness that questions of the struggle for peace, for the elimination of dangerous tension, for disarmament are linked organically with the solution of vital tasks of econmic development.

"It can be said with profound satisfaction that this community of interests of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries and of a large group of emergent independent states is realised ever more profoundly and becomes a source of constructive initiatives of great importance."

"This is confirmed by the 'Mexico Declaration' proclaimed the other day by the heads of six states and governments. The declaration reflects profound concern of people of all continents of the earth over the dangerous situation now developed in the world and shows their determination to do everything to end this state of affairs. We highly appreciate such efforts. They are consonant to the Soviet Peace initiatives aimed at an effective solution of all burning problems in the sphere of the consolidation of international security, the solution acceptable to all.

"These initiatives are widely known now. They are about a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon testing, preventing the spread of the arms race to space, achieving a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals and their subsequent elimination, and a complete ban on chemical weapons".

"The program of ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok on July 28, is very important to the normalisation of the world situation. That program, creating auspicious preconditions for the settlement of a number of problems, including the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, is another manifestation of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union.

"The complex of measures envisioned in it, including the prevention of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons, the scaling down of naval activity and reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments, constitutes the base of regional security in the whole of Asia and the Pacific and, moreover, can provide a model for ensuring security in other regions.

"Today no one can fence off Africa from general world problems. Conversely, the solution of many vital problems of African countries is intertwined with questions of world politics."

"Dangerous crisis situations in southern Africa and the Middle East are caused by the irresponsible adventuristic actions of the Pretoria racist regime and Israel. Yet these actions would have been impossible without U.S. support. It is imperative to end the crimes perpetrated against the Arab peoples in the Middle East and to end the crimes of the racists in southern Africa. The support given to the Pretoria regime by imperialist circles and governments of a number of Western countries should be stopped.

"There is an efficient and lawful means of bridling the racists, namely, the introductin of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid state in accordance with the U.N. Charter. The Soviet Union, supporting the striving of the peoples of African countries to put an end to colonialism and apartheid has come out and is coming out in favour of the immediate use of these sanctions."

"Sudan, being a member of the Arab and the African family, cannot watch impassively the situation in the Middle East and in southen Africa. We are aware of Sudan's solidary with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinians, and its solidarity with the struggle of the Frontline States. The Soviet Union's position on this score is well-known. Only by the common efforts of the freedom-loving forces can the aggressors can be stopped and made to respect the lawful interests of the peoples. This is paving the way for further socio-economic problems inherited from the colonial past."

"We think highly of the statement of the new Sudanese Government that it would like to develop contacts of friendship with the Soviet Union in different fields and for our part are prepared to meet these aspirations half-way. [paragraph continues].

Today's exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations will provide the starting point for the resumption and expansion of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sudan. The Sudanese Government will find in us an energetic champion of the further expansion and deepening of contacts and ties.

"We wish the friendly people of the Republic of Sudan every success in national economic development, in the solution of their outstanding problems and in their advance on the road of social progress.

"Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to wish you success in your work."

Trade Talks Held

LD122028 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- A broad exchange of views on questions pertaining to deepening and broadening Soviet-Sudanese trade was held in the course of the business talks between the Soviet and Sudanese delegations at the USSR foreign trade ministry today. The Soviet delegation was led by Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, the Sudanese delegation -- by Muhammad Yusuf abu Hurayah, minister of commerce, supply and cooperation.

The sides have pointed out that the economic development of each of the two countries creates objective prerequisites for a growth of mutual trade turnover. Potentialities have been examined for a broadening of the range of mutually supplied commodities, the use of the mechanism of trade exchange deals, the course of fulfilment of separate contracts. Agreement has been reached on drawing up a protocol for a period of three years to the agreement between the two countries regulating trade. Terms have been set for preparing proposals on specific commodities. Soviet-Sudanese talks have also been held today at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations to discuss prospects for the development of bilateral relations in the field of joint implementation of economic development projects. As a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, grain elevators have already been built in Port Sudan and Gedaref with a total storage capacity of 150 thousand metric tons, vegetable and fruit canning factories have been built and fitted out with equipment in Kerima and Bau, a dried milk factory has been built in Babanus, and other projects have been completed, whose operation is of great significance for the fulfilment of Sudan's plan for the supply of foods for the population. All these projects have been put up with Soviet assistance.

IZVESTIYA on Demichev Talks

PM131136 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Goodwill"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin on 12 August between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and S. al-Mahdi, prime minister of Sudan, on an official visit to the USSR, and officials accompanying him.

During their conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of goodwill, they discussed questions of Soviet-Sudanese relations and international problems of mutual interests.

P.N. Demichev noted Moscow responded with satisfaction to the Sudanese leadership's statements expressing a desire to normalize relations with the Soviet Union. The two countries' parliaments could make a substantial contribution to developing understanding and cooperation between the USSR and Sudan.

The Sudanese guest was briefed on the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to further democratize the state management system, speed up economic development, and enhance the Soviet people's living standards. In this regard the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, local soviets, and the entire Soviet people in implementing the vast plans outlined by the congress was described.

The prime minister noted the Soviet Union's experience of social and economic development is of great interests to developing countries struggling for their economic and political independence.

P.N. Demichevdrew drew S. al-Madhi's attention to Soviet foreign policy initiatives to curb the arms race, eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, prevent the militarization of space, and search for a political settlement of regional conflicts. Emphasis was placed on the great significance of the proposals concerning the creation of an international security system in the Asian and Pacific region contained in the speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok on 28 July. The Soviet decision to bring home six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of 1986 was convincing proof of the Soviet leadership's desire to facilitate the swiftest possible political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

S. al-Mahdi stated that Sudan supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are in the interests of the peoples of the whole world. During discussion of the Near East situation a common standpoint was expressed on the need to strengthen the unity of the Arab peoples in the face of the continuing tension in that region as a consequence of the expansionist policy of Israel, encouraged by its strategic ally. The path to a peaceful settlement in the Near East lies in the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The following took part in the conversation: T.N. Menteshahvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Ye. V. Musiyko, USSR ambassador to Sudan; other officials; and 'A. al-Karim Fadlallah, Sudanese ambassador to the USSR.

Tours Tashkent

LD131603 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, arrived in Tashkent today. At the airport of the visitor was met by Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by other officials.

Today a conversation was held between Al-Mahdi and Comrade Salimov, during which the visitor was acquainted with plans for further developing the republic's economy and culture. the prime minister remarked on the great importance of the talks and meetings held in Moscow for developing mutually beneficial relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union.

The Sudanese head of government visited the exhibition of the achievements of the Uzbek SSR's economy.

ALGERIAN TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM131229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Filatov dispatch: "New Boost"]

[Text] Algeria, 11 Aug -- The first exhibition of Algerian goods is being held at the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow. The organizer of the exhibition is (ONAFEKS) -- a national company dealing with trade fairs and exhibitions. On the eve of the opening of the exhibition I met with (Kh. Saadi), general director of (ONAFEKS), and (A. Kebbab), a senior official at the Algerian Ministry of Foreign trade, at (ONAFEKS) offices in Algiers.

Particularly emphasizing that this exhibition is the first of its kind, (Kh. Saadi) noted: We want to demonstrate at the exhibition the progress in the sphere of industrial production achieved by Algeria since independence. On the other hand, our task is to demonstrate our foreign trade potential by exhibiting quite an extensive range of goods -- fron metallurgical products and textiles to domestic products and folk craft articles. Some 31 enterprises, 22 of which belong to the state sector, are taking part in the exhibition.

My interlocutors noted one important dtail. The goods to be exhibited also include some made at enterprises bult with the Soviet Union's assistance -- the El Hadjar Metallurgical Combine, for instance. Thanks to cooperation with our country, Algerians are now producing output capable of reaching world markets.

This last point is a very important one for Algeria. The country is experiencing difficulties linked with the fall in the oil price -- one of its main export products. That is why it is looking for an opportunity to expand its non-raw-material exports and to manufacture competitive goods. The proportion of oil in foreign trade could then be covered, albeit partially, by finished products. Finished products now account for around 2 percent of all exports. Like many developing countries, Algeria is battling for a market share in markets where the main role is played by industrially developed states. We want to be sellers not just buyers in these markets, (A. Kebbab) said.

Algeria's trading relations with the Soviet Union have a long history -- more than 20 years. They have now been given new impetus since the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Algeria was signed during the visit to Moscow this March by Algerian leader C. Bendjedid. And the organization of the first Algerian trade exhibition is a specific step toward the implementation of this program.

RESUMPTION OF AEROFLOT LINK TO LEBANON PRAISED

LD121934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Andrey Popov]

[Text] Air links between the USSR and the Lebanon have been resumed. This event has been expected for a long time. After it was announced in the press, on the radio, and television, employees of Soviet establishments were asked daily: Is this true; when will it happen? Now this day has come. A question may arise here: Is this not exaggerated? Yes, it is very important, inasmuch as thousands of passengers and various cargoes are transported along this route every year. The Lebanese, whether businessmen, tourists, or students studying in the USSR, were compelled to make their way to the USSR either through neighboring Syria, or else through Cyprus. No doubt economic indicators are of great importance; however, as far as the Lebanese are concerned, the resumption of Aeroflot flights is also of great political significance.

The point is that, given the local conditions, the country's population sees this event as one of the tangible fruits of the implementation of the security plan. This, to use a colorful expression of local journalists, is a kind of political barometer, which points to the fact that the normalization process is underway.

Recently, the army, police, and security forces entered Beirut's southern outskirts and the international airport zone. The road, along which numerous check-points have been set up, is under their control. Despite the fact that exchanges of fire and provocations connected with the car bomb explosions are still taking place in the city, the situation is, all the same, gradually changing for the better. The implementation of the security plan is yielding tangible results.

LEADERSHIP GREETS CASTRO ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD121757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the greetings from Soviet leaders to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz:

To the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba,
president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba,
to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, Soviet Communists and our entire people send you -- an outstanding party and state leader of the Republic of Cuba, a prominent activist of the international communist and workers' movement -- the most cordial and fraternal congratulations in connection with your 60th anniversary.

Having embarked upon the revolutionary path since youth, you have fully dedicated yourself to the struggle for the liberation of your native land from the fetters of tyranny and imperialist domination, for the dignity, genuine sovereignty and progress of the Cuban people. The pages of your life are fastly interwoven with the chapters of Cuba's modern history: the heroic storming of Moncada and the legendary landing from the Granma, the epic armed struggle in the Sierra Maestra and the victory over U.S. mercenaries at Playa Giron. The Western Hemisphere's first beacon of freedom and independence, lit on the Isle of Freedom, illuminated for the whole world to see the courage and enthusiasm of the mass of the people of Cuba, building a new society under the guidance of the Communist Party and ready to defend their gains against any imperialist encroachments.

The remarkable achievements of the Cuban revolution, the high prestige of the Republic of Cuba and its international recognition are linked with your tireless work at the head of the party and the state in the name of the happiness and prosperity of the homeland, social justice, peace and progress.

The Soviet people know you well as a sincere and great friend of our country, and evaluate highly your contribution to the establishment and strengthening of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba, to the consolidation of the socialist community and to unifying people's efforts in the struggle against the military threat, for putting an end to the arms race, against imperialist exploitation and oppression.

On the day of your 60th birthday, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, good health and new great successes in creative activity for the good of the people of Cuba, in the interests of internationalist unity of our parties, countries and peoples, and the cause of socialism and peace.

Central Committee
of the CPSU

Presidium of the
USSR Supreme Soviet

USSR Council of
Ministers

Order of Lenin Decreed

PM131822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Awarding the Order of Lenin to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba"]

[Text] Moscow, the Kremlin, 12 Aug -- To mark his outstanding services in developing fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba and his great contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism, and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

CUBAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

PM121533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 11 August V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received A. Diaz, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Cuba.

Questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the sphere of agriculture were discussed at the meeting.

Taking part in the conversation was W. Rodriguez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

During his stay in the Soviet Union A. Diaz had talks with the leaders of a number of ministries and departments. He was acquainted with the work experience of the Estonian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Leningrad Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee, and visited a number of farms and scientific research establishments.

IGOR ROGACHEV APPOINTED DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Igor Rogachev as deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT CULPRITS DISCIPLINED

PM131559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; On the Responsibility of Leading Officials at Certain Ministries and Departments Who Are Culpable With Regard to the Chernobyl AES Accident"]

[Text] At the behest of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the question of the responsibility of a number of leading officials at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Medium Machine Building, and the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry who are culpable with regard to the Chernobyl AES accident.

It has been established that Comrade G.A. Veretennikov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's All-Union "Soyuzatomenergo" Industrial Association and a CPSU member; and Comrade Ye.V. Kulikov, chief of an administration at the Ministry of Medium Machine Building and a CPSU member, were irresponsible in their work to ensure the reliable operation of the AES and exercised unsatisfactory leadership of the organizations under their jurisdiction. They also permitted serious shortcomings and mistakes in cadre work. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee expelled Comrades G.A. Veretennikov and Ye. V. Kulikov from the party.

For unsatisfactorily organizing controls to ensure the safe operation of the Chernobyl AES and for failing to take effective measures to prevent violations of discipline and regulations in the operation of the station, Comrade M.P. Alekseyev, CPSU member and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, was strictly reprimanded and had his record card marked, and Comrade V.A. Sidorenko, CPSU member and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, was strictly reprimanded.

Comrade L.P. Mikhaylov, director of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification "Gidroproyekt" Institute, was reprimanded and had his record card marked for failing to ensure proper prescribed supervision [avtorskiy nadzor] when testing a turbogenerator at the Chernobyl AES.

Comrade A.N. Makukhin, CPSU member and USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification, was strictly reprimanded for failing to take proper measures to improve the reliability of the operation of the Chernobyl AES.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MACHINE BUILDING

PM131320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 8 August to discuss questions of radically improving the technical standard, quality, and competitiveness of the machines and equipment manufactured.

In the auditorium were secretaries and section chiefs of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, chief designers for the most important areas of technology, enterprises' chief technologists, ministers, leaders of central departments, scientists and specialists, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

Taking part of the conference were G.A. Aliyev and L.N. Zaykov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, G.I. Narchuk, and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

L.N. Zaykov opened the conference.

Time has placed machine building in the vanguard of the restructuring -- economic, scientific, technical, and psychological. It is assigned a special role in the implementation of the party's course, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Increasing economic efficiency, implementing the planned structural changes, resolving social tasks, strengthening the country's defense capability and its international prestige, increasing the magnetic power of our economic example, developing trade with foreign countries -- all these major problems are drawn into a single tight know by developments in machine building.

Without a powerful, profound qualitative leap forward in machine building, the country will not be able to ensure the fulfillment of the plans outlined. Soon after the April (1985) plenum, taking into account the lessons and errors of the past, the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted, in essence, a statewide program for the modernization of this very important sector of industry.

Things began to go better for the machine building workers. But unfortunately the implementation of the entire program is not yet taking place everywhere, as the course of acceleration requires. There is still much that is holding things back.

Even at the best enterprises, alongside modern processing centers there are machine tools 20 or even 30 years old, and the sledgehammer coexists with the laser. There are many flaws in the organization of production: In some shops there is a lull, in others there is a last-minute rush. This can no longer be tolerated.

The party and the Soviet Government seek to create all the conditions for highly efficient work by scientists and engineers and for the fuller utilization of the weighty technical and intellectual potential available to the country's machine builders.

It was noted in the reports by Yu.D. Maslyukov and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, that in line with the instructions of the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in machine building sectors, a range of measures have been carried out to increase the efficiency of work, improve the management structure, and retool production. In the first half of this year some positive results were achieved.

The complexity of the tasks facing machine building workers for the 12th 5-Year Plan was stressed. This gives rise to the need for a radical restructuring of the country's machine building and an improvement in the technical standard and quality of output.

The responsibility of leading institutes for the technical standard of the machines, instruments, and equipment produced by the sectors is insufficient. Design faults are a heavy burden on both the manufacturer and the consumer.

The production of output which is not up to present-day demands leads to the nonrational utilization of resources, and above all manpower, both in the production sphere and in the sphere of operation. The existing system of certification does not help achieve world standards in articles. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and a number of other ministries produce machines and equipment which are considerably inferior to the best world models.

It was stressed that at the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the Central Committee and in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, sector science has been subjected to sharp criticism. But progress here is slow and painful.

Many scientific research institutes and design bureaus are still thinking in terms of copying yesterday's foreign technology. The system of planning and management of the development of science and technology needs improving.

It is necessary to step up the influence of sector science on the elaboration of a scientifically substantiated, long-term strategy for the development both of individual avenues and of machine building as a whole. More attention must be devoted to fundamental and theoretical scientific research work.

Questions of improving the technical standard and quality of computer equipment, means of communication and data transmission, and electronic and optical equipment are taking on special significance. One straining factor in the wide introduction of microprocessor technology is the development workers' poor knowledge of electronics, means of control, and software.

The practice whereby leading specialists waste their time unproductively on all kinds of coordination work and are diverted into work not suited to them still persists. Much remains to be done to develop the scientific experimental base of scientific research institutes and design bureaus and strengthen the plant sector of science.

In present conditions the role of technological services in production is growing immeasurably. Reducing the prime cost and labor-intensiveness of output and creating an antiexpenditure machinery orienting the development worker toward making machinery cheaper is still an important problem.

The task is set of increasing several times over the level of automation of planning and design work and technological preparation for production.

The keynote speakers dwelt in detail on the concrete measures which are being taken to ensure the speediest elimination of the shortcomings which exist in work on the radical modernization of machine building sectors, ensuring their preferential development. They stressed that the effectiveness of the measures being adopted will depend largely on the creative initiative and persistence of work by the collectives of scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and enterprises to increase their contribution to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Experience of work in design collectives on the wide utilization of scientific and technical achievements in creating new types of articles was described by G.K. Mirzoyev, chief designer at the Volga Motor Vehicles Plant; G.V. Novozhilov, general designer at the Ilyushin Design Bureau; N.N. Sheremetyevskiy, general designer at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; Yu.F. Kosyak, chief designer at the Kharkovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod Production Association; and others. It was stressed that scientists and development workers have become actively involved in the implementation of the party's strategic directive -- to eradicate the fallacious practice of imitation and mediocrity in technical policy. The task being resolved is: In the shortest possible time, to create machinery which meets current demands and surpasses world achievements.

The need to work with complex machinery packed with electronic systems and automatic diagnostic and control devices requires that specialists be retrained. Institutes for improving qualifications, the speakers noted, are adapting themselves poorly in these matters.

The growing role of technological organizations and subunits in the creation of leading machinery and the comprehensive retooling of production and the introduction of rotary and rotary conveyor lines were the subjects of speeches by P.N. Belyanin, chief of the Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Organization of Production, E.V. Maslovskiy, chief of the Central Design and Technological Bureau, and a number of other leaders of technological services of enterprises and organizations. They stressed the need for direct participation by technologists at all stages of the development of designs of machines and equipment and noted that on this basis the time taken to launch the production of innovations is reduced and their high technical standard is ensured.

Instances were cited where the technical standard of output has fallen sharply because of shortsighted actions by economic leaders, especially supply organizations. Instead of adopting energetic measures to supply modern materials for production, they sometimes make use of their rights simply to ban the use of anything new.

Technology, in the modern sense, is not only a procedure for carrying out operations, but first and foremost the rational incorporation of design solutions in the finished article and the practice of equipping production with highly efficient equipment, instruments, and means of control. It forms the basis for the development of designs for promising models of machines and equipment.

P.I. Radchenko, general director of the Leningrad Elektronmash Science and Production Association, noted that in the interests of the cause, more efficient use must be made of measures aimed at improving the organization and remuneration of the labor of engineers and technicians. The experience accumulated shows that in this way you can reduce the time spent on development work and achieve high end results with a smaller number of workers. The need to create large-scale science-and-production associations and their advantages and great potential for accelerating scientific and technical progress were spoken of by V.P. Belyakov, general director of the Kriogenmash Science and Production Association.

The growing role of associated ministries in work to improve the technical standard and quality of machine building output and step up the influence of standards was spoken of by USSR Ministers V.G. Kolesnikov, S.V. Kolpakov, and N.V. Lemayev, as well as G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.F. Kamenev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; and Academician K.V. Frolov stressed the need to strengthen the link between scientists and production workers. This is particularly important in defining the main avenues of acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

It was noted that academy and VUZ science does not yet have sufficient influence on improving the technical standard and quality of machine-building output. Scientists' efforts are scattered.

The party line on the preferential development of machine building and the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology has received unanimous support in the labor collectives of enterprises and scientific organizations, it was stated from the conference platform by Ya.P. Pogrebnyak secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Lepeshkin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and V.Z. Kazachenkov, secretary of the Kirovskiy Zavod Production Association party committee. They noted that the Communists, marching in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for restructuring, direct the efforts and energy of labor collectives toward concrete tasks on which the scale and pace of the retooling of the national economy depend.

Summing up the results of the conference, L.N. Zaykov noted that there had been a businesslike, frank, and very useful discussion of cardinal ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress in a key sector of industry: machine building.

All the speakers unanimously supported the urgent measures being adopted by the party to decisively improve the work of machine building sectors and improve management and the economic machinery. Constructive proposals were made with a view to improving the technical standard, productivity, and quality and accelerating the creation of new types of machinery and modern materials.

At the same time justified concern was expressed over the inadequate pace of the restructuring which has begun and the existence of factors which hamper progress.

In light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands there must be a radical change in the state of affairs regarding the wide introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology and new methods of economic management and economic leadership.

The question is formulated thus: If we can achieve a decisive turn toward the intensification of social production, then many of today's and tomorrow's problems in the country's life will be resolved far more rapidly and effectively than hitherto. That is why this was discussed so urgently and with the most principled party outlook at the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the June conference at the party Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Naturally, such enormous tasks cannot be tackled by the stereotyped, traditional means and methods which we are accustomed to. Bold solutions and energetic actions are needed.

It was noted that it is planned to resolve tasks which differ fundamentally from those which have been set in previous 5-year plans. The output of high quality articles is increasing with a view to going over entirely in 1991-1993 to the production of machines, instruments, and apparatus which accord with the world's top achievements. It is planned to introduce computer technology widely into the means of production.

The approach to the development of experimental and testing facilities and the automation of planning and design work is changing radically. The pace and scale of renewal of the production apparatus of all machine building sectors are increasing significantly. A tremendous volume of work has to be done, in a very short space of time and to a high engineering standard. In effect it is necessary to do so in one 5-year plan what was formerly done in three or four.

These tasks are out of the ordinary. And the ways of implementing them and the approaches to them must also be out of the ordinary.

After all, in a matter of years -- 6-7 years in all -- machine building workers must reach the world's highest standard in terms of the parameters of their basic output. This is a revolutionary task with no parallels in practice.

Everything is new here -- the scale, the depth, and the strictly concrete nature of the planned targets and schedules. This work requires an all-out mobilization of forces, all-out effort.

We simply have no other possibility, no other path. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have given the machine-building complex everything that our economy allowed them to give.

As the first results of postcongress work show, the process of acceleration of the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensification has been stepped up in the country. The national economy is developing dynamically and the work of practically all sectors has become more stable. But if we flatter ourselves about this, we will be prey to complacency and illusions. We must not fail to see that alongside the positive changes, retarding factors continue to operate. They usually emanate from inertia, old habits, and stagnant outlooks.

The restructuring, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, is still taking place only slowly and has not yet really affected all the labor collectives. At many enterprises the practice of last-minute blitzes still flourishes and the old slogan is still current: "The plan at any price!"

There have not been any marked improvements in the quality of output produced, the smooth running of enterprises' work, or the rate of retooling of production. In machine building as a whole, the state plan targets for developing science and technology have not been fulfilled.

It is well known that the generalizing indicator which most fully reflects the level of scientific and technical progress is the productivity of social labor. This depends on many factors, but above all it is determined by the technical standard of articles and the productivity, reliability, and economy of equipment in use, by the parameters which are incorporated in the machinery by designers and technologists at the development stage.

From this standpoint our major shortcomings in many avenues of science and technology and mistakes in labor organization and management are plain to see. It is intolerable for institutes and design bureaus to continue to develop many types of articles whose technical standard is not up to present-day requirements.

It must be firmly grasped that the technical standard of output is a concept which operates on many levels. In defining that standard it is unacceptable to use only individual indicators which make things look better, such as materials-intensiveness, economy, mean time to first failure, and operating life.

In every ministry, for every avenue, there must be an accurate, scientifically substantiated prediction of the development of all types of machinery over a long period, and this must be used as guidance in elaborating 5-year plans for the creation of new types of articles.

The USSR State Committee for Standards and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, with the participation of ministries, are instructed in the current year to complete the elaboration of a methodology for the reliable evaluation of the technical standard of output being developed. The first thing is to formulate that indicator precisely in a state all-union standard.

At present the sectors are completing the preparation of programs for the renewal of production and output. The center of gravity of this work is now shifting to the enterprises and scientific organizations. Here, too, for each year of the 5-year plan there must be plans to stop producing or modernize every type of obsolete article, as well as schedules for the substitution of new, up-to-date machinery and for starting up its assimilation and series production. All scientific collectives must have such plans without fail.

Only this kind of organization and strict monitoring of the fulfillment of plans will enable us to resolve that very important economic and political task -- to ensure that by the end of the 5-year plan 80-95 percent of machine building output is up to world standards.

The key to the technical renewal and improved efficiency of new developments is modern electronics and computers.

The use of computers in such sectors as petrochemicals, pulp and paper, and metallurgical industry can produce tremendous savings and release substantial numbers of workers. But here preference is still given to the traditional recording instruments, and the control of processes is done manually.

At many enterprises automated production control systems are used mainly for information purposes, to carry out accounting and other simple calculations.

As a rule the automated production control systems developed tackle individual tasks and are not designed to optimize management and production processes.

L.N. Zaykov went on to mention a number of production units where effective, intelligent use is made of new technology, and said that these must be the testing grounds for leading experience for all machine building workers. They should be used as a base for the training and retraining of cadres, and there should be increased exactingness toward leaders of ministries in relation to work to introduce flexible production systems.

Many problems also arise in the process of robotization of production. On the whole a good number of robots are manufactured in the country. But the vast majority of them are primitive models. We have almost no good welding, painting, assembly, or other complex automated units.

The automation of production on the basis of computer equipment predetermines revolutionary changes in the organization of labor and a rapid improvement in its productivity and, of course, output quality. This is the link which could be grasped to ensure a breakthrough in the intensification of production, the path which offers a multiple saving of time in our forward movement. Mastering electronics means in practice bringing machine building up to the level of completely new technology and advanced machinery and giving true dynamism to its development.

L.N. Zaykov then dwelt in detail on the questions on which the improvement of product quality depends. Measures are now being taken, he said, to ensure a breakthrough in this work. But the quality problem can only be solved given a restructuring at every stage -- from design to introduction.

First, it is necessary to considerably improve the standard of design work and stop the practice of mass incorporation of amendments, especially all kinds of relaxations, into technical documentation when output is released into production. Second, there must be reliable safeguards against violations of technological discipline, the unjustified substitution of materials, and a simplistic approach to various unjustified "improvements."

Last, inventor's supervision should be strengthened and the organization of servicing of machinery should be considerably improved.

Ministries must basically set up an institute of major designer-leaders and bring in fresh forces capable of resolving tomorrow's tasks. Particular attention should be devoted to young scientific cadres and to creating an atmosphere of scientific comradeship and creative autonomy.

It is very important for an efficient, "integrated system" to be created in the struggle for technical standards and quality. This should incorporate all the participants in production along the chain: designer, technologist, foreman, workers, technical control section controller, state acceptance representative. In these conditions the role of the foreman and the technologist in production is greater than every before. The foreman and the shop technologist always work together. All technical ideas reach the workplaces through them.

It is incumbent on them not in words, but in deeds to become central figures, to always safeguard state interests in the progress of production, and to be organizers of the workers collectives.

An essential condition in the struggle to implement the party's line of improving quality everywhere is to ensure a high level of discipline and order at every enterprise and every workplace. Strict observance of the demands of technology must be at the center of the labor collectives' attention. Otherwise the set task cannot be resolved.

There should be a decisive change in the approach of sector science to the utilization of resources. It is at the designer's desk and the technologist's workplace that the durability, weight, and other characteristics of articles under development are established, norms are determined for the expenditure of metals, energy, and materials, and the production processes which are best from the viewpoint of savings are elaborated.

Metal is the bread of industry, our national wealth. And it must be handled with particular thrift. Progressive technological solutions must be used more actively.

It is necessary to move widely toward the replacement of traditional technologies with laser, electrophysical, electrochemical, plasma, electron-beam, and other progressive methods of metal treatment and welding.

It is necessary to highlight the importance of the use in machine building of ceramic materials, which are many times superior to metals in chemical and thermal stability and mechanical durability. Major tasks must be resolved by associated sectors -- chemical and petrochemical, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and others -- as regards the supply of high quality materials and components, without which it is impossible to make modern machinery.

The position of a number of leaders of these sectors is shortsighted. They are reluctant to grasp the obvious: The sooner their enterprises provide machine building with everything it needs, the sooner they will receive high-quality, progressive equipment for their own retooling.

Problems of the technical standard, quality, and materials-intensiveness of the equipment produced are inextricably linked with the development of the science and production base of machine building itself. The task is to renew the production apparatus of the machine building complex entirely in a short space of time. It is not simply a question of substituting for obsolete equipment new equipment which is new only in terms of the date of production, but which does not offer a significant gain in labor productivity; it is not simply a question of improving technology, but of processes making it possible sharply to reduce labor-intensiveness and to improve the quality of manufacture of articles. This is the purpose of the substantial amendments we have made to investments policy. More than one-half of capital investments are channeled into the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. This will make it possible to considerably increase the capacities and efficiency of industrial enterprises at the lowest possible cost.

Here the main role belongs to machine-tool building. But other methods of increasing production efficiency must not be forgotten. first and foremost the utilization of existing modern equipment should be improved. [paragraph continues]

The shift index for its work should be increased, and we should set about actively modernizing the machine-tool pool. At the same time, without developing your own machine-tool building and increasing the production of special manufacturing equipment and means of automation, you cannot achieve radical improvements in the technical standard of machine-building production. Thus the use of rotary and rotary conveyor lines offers a tremendous gain in labor productivity and releases a large number of workers. In the section on sector science, it was noted that its main weakness today is isolation from production. Leaders of key institutes are still taking only very timid steps toward uniting science and production and amalgamating scientific research institutes and design bureaus. Ministries and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology still adhere to a wait-and-see position on these matters. Many scientific institutions are still overloaded with work which has no practical value. The most effective means of increasing the role of sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus is to create mighty science-and-production associations on their basis.

In view of the fact that a number of sectors are embarking on work in the conditions of the new economic management methods, all ministries must return to the analysis of the management structure within the sector. This work must, of course, proceed from the bottom up -- from the enterprises and institutes to the ministry. A truly 2-tier system of management must be ensured, taking account of the increased role of sector science.

On all these matters the tone must be set by general directors and chief engineers of associations. Without their personal initiative, persistence, and ability to achieve the goal set, nothing can be resolved. Here it is necessary to rely more widely on team forms of labor organization and to introduce financial autonomy relations more actively.

The speech devoted great attention to the problem of equipping scientific research institutes and design bureaus with means of automation. Considerable capital investments are being channeled into these areas in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to create and commission by 1990 some 2,500 automated design systems and 10,000 program-technical complexes known as automated work stations. These systems should be used efficiently. We need automated design systems not just for their own sake, but to decisively speed up scientific and technical progress in design work.

In a number of sectors the pernicious practice of allocating insufficient resources to the development of the material and technical base of science and taking up the capacities of the experimental plants and production units of scientific research institutes and design bureaus with series production still persists.

The leaders of those collectives which have embarked on the organization of scientific-technical centers of their own are acting correctly. Such centers have been set up at the Avtovaz association and a number of others.

The Tolyatti car workers, for instance, have concentrated the design and technological forces of the association in their scientific-technical center and are developing at an accelerated pace the capacities of the experimental base and experimental production unit. Questions of increasing the creative output of scientific workers, designers, and technologists were particularly highlighted. It is no secret that the prestige of the profession of engineer has fallen in recent years. Many factors have played a part in this. To some extent this is related to shortcomings in the provision of material incentives.

Speaking of the experiment to increase the efficiency and improve the remuneration of specialists at Leningrad enterprises, L.N. Zaykov recalled that the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers supported this experience and adopted a special resolution increasing the autonomy of scientific organizations and enterprises and considerably extending the rights of leaders and labor collectives as regards the utilization of the wage fund. Collectives now have real opportunities to jettison the so-called "scientific ballast" and ensure a close relationship between the amount of wages and the personal contribution of each worker to the development of new machinery and technology. Practically all the requests from ministries for improving material incentives for the labor of designers and technologists have been met. But the transition of scientific organizations to the new working conditions is being implemented only poorly. The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, for instance, has embarked on a path of wage leveling. The sector's specialists cannot seriously be expected to create a new generation of computers for a universal, indiscriminate wage supplement.

The restructuring which has begun requires many accumulated problems of the acceleration of society's socioeconomic development be brought into line with today's tasks.

There are many problems in sector science, but great opportunities too. All its forces and resources must be mobilized and it must operate more boldly. New forms and methods of work must be introduced actively, without delay.

Scientific workers, designers, and technologists must play a great role in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. Soviet scientific institutions and enterprises are the leading institutions for the majority of the most important topics. The strength of socialism in the world depends on how efficiently we work.

The experience of setting up joint enterprises with the fraternal socialist countries is yielding good results. As for the potential for mutually advantageous economic cooperation with capitalist countries, here too effective forms should be sought energetically.

Everything that has been said has a direct bearing on the tasks of expanding the range and improving the consumer properties and quality of cultural, consumer, and household articles. Many types of goods produced by machine building and defense sectors are in limited demand and are significantly inferior in quality, external appearance, and reliability to similar foreign goods.

Citing a number of specific examples. L.N. Zaykov said that one reason for this situation is that sector institutes devote only small forces to this work on a case-by-case basis, regarding the creation of goods for the people as an additional burden. The efforts made by many institutes engaged in creating household equipment are impermissibly low. Machine-building workers have all the conditions they need to produce high quality goods. It is necessary to change the situation radically and firmly put right those leaders who avoid resolving these questions. A second aspect: All economic sectors which produce consumer goods must be provided with modern, reliable equipment.

The complicated tasks facing the machine-building complex cannot be resolved successfully without a radical change in the attitude of economic leaders at all levels toward the social sphere. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary persistently to improve working conditions, raise the standard of production, and provide subsidiary production units with leading equipment, transport, and means of mechanization. There must be constant concern for improving housing, cultural, and consumer conditions and resolving other urgent questions. It is time to realize that social problems directly influence labor productivity and that the fate of our plans depends on this.

It must not be forgotten that in our time, the time of the scientific and technical revolution, during the life of one generation of people three or four generations of machinery succeed one another. The main problem is the training, selection, and placing of cadres. The existing system for improving qualifications and retraining workers is not directed toward the speediest mastery of new machinery and progressive technology and is not linked to the practice of modernization of enterprises. Changes must be made to ensure plenty of specialists have a profound understanding of the peculiarities of the new situation and are capable of implementing urgent transformations.

Talent must always be singled out morally and materially. He who struggles for the introduction of something new and advanced is seeking ways of resolving problems, while he who prefers to work in the old way is always seeking justification for his actions.

We should strive to ensure that in the shortest possible space of time the progressive equipment, highly efficient manufacturing processes, and inventions created in our country are widely introduced in industry and become available to all sectors of the national economy.

Questions of the style and forms of work must be placed at the center of the ministries' attention.

An important and valuable initiative on the spot still frequently fails to find support centrally. There are still frequent cases where collegiums, various conferences, aktivs, and so forth try to "bury" a good idea in futile debates. Many people have no desire to promote those who are of a keen cast of mind but are often "tricky" to work with.

Addressing the party workers taking part in the conference, L.N. Zaykov set the task of assuming control of the fulfillment of resolutions adopted and creating an atmosphere of creative fervor in every collective -- this, he said, is today the prime task of party organizations.

The quality and reliability of machines and machine tools depend to a tremendous extent on the actual worker. And you cannot set up a controller to monitor every one of them. This fact must be borne in mind in stepping up educational work among the masses, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum demanded of the party organizations. What is needed is not facts, figures, and protocols, but living, day-to-day contact with people.

The party Central Committee expects the results of the conference to give an additional boost to work on the accelerated development of science and technology.

RESOLUTION ON DELIVERY CONTRACTS, FUEL SUPPLIES

PM131314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" report]

[Text] "The Fulfillment of Delivery Targets Is a Most Important Task for Labor Collectives"

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Enhancing the Responsibility of Associations, Enterprises, and Organizations for the Fulfillment of Contract Deliveries of Commodities and Goods."

The resolution notes that of late the situation concerning deliveries of goods in accordance with contracts and commitments has improved somewhat. However, the standard of contract discipline still does not match the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Economic, party, and soviet organs are instructed to ensure the efficient fulfillment of targets and commitments concerning goods deliveries by all labor collectives. It is laid down that as of 1 January 1987 the 100-percent fulfillment of targets and commitments concerning deliveries of production and technical purpose commodities and consumer goods in accordance with concluded contracts is being introduced as a fundamental criterion in the assessment of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

With a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the set task, the deadlines for bringing production targets and material asset fund targets to the attention of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations are being defined more precisely. The USSR Gossnab is instructed, involving the relevant ministries and departments, to implement measures to improve the organization of goods deliveries and to effect a switch during 1986-88 to supplying goods in quantities smaller than freight-car or container loads to consumers via enterprises of the USSR Gossnab system nearest to the consumer.

Special attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers is drawn to prevailing violations of the rules governing the conclusion of contracts for goods deliveries. It is laid down that if supplies fail to conclude contracts for deliveries of commodities and goods in quantities provided for in plan documents issued in accordance with the established procedure, the commodities and goods for which contracts have not been concluded will figure in the reports on the fulfillment of delivery targets and commitments as undelivered.

With the aim of reinforcing plan and contract discipline, suppliers are obliged to pay a forfeit to clients, no later than the set deadline, for delayed delivery or nondelivery of commodities and goods. Failure to pay the forfeit on time leads to its increase by 50 percent. A nonacceptance procedure [bezaktseptnyy poryadok] is introduced in the imposition of sanctions for nonfulfillment of targets and commitments concerning supplies of electricity, heat, water, and gas to consumers by energy, water, and gas supply organizations. The sanctions are imposed for 6 months from the day the claim arises.

The new mechanism of economic incentives for the fulfillment of plan targets and contract commitments which has proved itself in practice is being extended to all national economic sector associations, enterprises, and organizations. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with this mechanism, the total sum paid into the material incentive fund is increased (decreased) in relation to the fulfillment of commodity and goods delivery targets and commitments. The aforementioned fund is increased by 15 percent if the delivery targets and commitments are met in full, and it is decreased by 3 percent for every 1 percent of underfulfillment of targets and commitments. The material incentive fund is decreased by the aggregate of the fines paid for nonfulfillment of delivery commitments but not exceeding 20 percent of the planned size of this fund.

The resolution lays down that as of 1 January 1987 bonuses for the fulfillment of the output sales plan to leading workers of associations, enterprises, and organizations will be paid out only if the targets and commitments for deliveries of commodities and goods under contracts and foreign trade organizations' order schedules are fulfilled 100 percent. The fulfillment of delivery targets and commitments is also taken into account when paying out bonuses to the aforementioned workers for other economic activity results.

"On Improving Fuel Supplies"

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Measures To Improve Supplies of Fuel to the Population and Municipal Service Enterprises in the 12th 5-Year Plan."

Noting that substantial shortcomings exist in supplies of fuel to the population and municipal service enterprises, the USSR Government has instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to draw up and implement a package of measures to radically improve supplies of high-grade fuel to the population and municipal service enterprises in the 12th 5-year Plan, establish strict monitoring of the fulfillment of targets for both the production of fuel and its delivery to the population, and also to adopt measures to increase the utilization of local types of fuel, and in particular firewood, for domestic purpose, develop centralized heat supply facilities in cities and other population centers, and ensure the economical and rational utilization of fuel, electricity, and heat by municipal service enterprises.

Concrete targets have been set for the production of high-grade coal, peat, and briquettes for the population and municipal service needs in 1986-90 and also for the accelerated construction, reconstruction, and retooling of the corresponding enterprises.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of minister, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to complete in 1986-87 the reorganization of fuel supplies to the population (including workers and employees who currently receive fuel under collective contracts) via city and rayon fuel supply organizations under the jurisdiction of ispolkoms. It is laid down that fuel will be supplied in accordance with this procedure as of 1988 according to timetables agreed between the relevant ministries (departments), ispolkoms, and trade union councils, and that the fuel allocations provided for in collective contracts are to be retained. In fuel sales to the population via fuel supply organization fuel issued under collective contracts will be be sold at prices indicated in these contracts.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

To complete the construction of the necessary quantity of fuel depots and bases in cities and rural areas in 1986-87;

PAVLODAR WATER POLLUTION REACHES DANGER LEVEL

LD111258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, presented by Yuliy Semenov]

[Text] An alarm has come from the town of Pavlodar in the Kazakh SSR: Vladimir Fedorovich Denisov state inspector for the regulation of the utilization and conservation of water of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, has just returned from a business trip there. This is what he said in conversation with our correspondent.

[Denisov] Pavlodar has a northern industrial area, which includes a number of enterprises such as the tractor works, timber processing works, a cardboard-roofing felt works and the TETS-3. This requires a large amount of water, which is taken from the river Irtysh. Now, the disposal of the waste water, which contains various, sometimes toxic, pollutants, has been allowed to flow into the bitter-saline Lake Balkuduk, which has turned into a store containing 80 million cubic meters of waste water, water which presents a danger both to the water reservoirs and to agricultural land. And this reservoir, at present, is overflowing, and has created a real threat of breaching the dams that enclose it.

[Correspondent] When might such an accident happen?

[Denisov] At any minute. In spring or fall, when there are strong hurricane winds. This kind of situation happened last year, this kind of situation happened this year, too, in May. And we watched in horror as huge waves -- 1.5 meters high, it is hard to imagine it -- streamed over the dam. Only a miracle saved us. They built up the dam, but a dam like this cannot be built up endlessly, in the end it will be breached.

[Correspondent] And what is the attitude of local authorities, and of all the managers of enterprises which come into this northern industrial area?

[Denisov] Stupendous indifference in their behavior makes us indignant. They are not taking the necessary measures to put a stop to the accident situation at this reservoir. Urgent measures are needed to build up the dams, to push ahead with construction of purification installations. However, these jobs are being done extremely slowly. It was planned to complete the purification installations in 1979, but they're still stuck in the same place. They have not been handed over, and there are now grounds to say that, of course, they are not going to be brought into use this year either. Of R1.6 million about R100,000 has been assimilated in the current period.

[Correspondent] A pittance.

[Denisov] Imagine, what will happen when the dams are breached. There are 80 million cubic meters of polluted water, 80 million metric tons; the waves will run for 15 km, the waves will be 1.5 meters high in stormy weather.

The resort of Muyaldy will be wiped off the face of the earth; the water could get into the River Irtysh -- 30 centimeters remains before the water breaches the dams, and the Irtysh is the granary of Kazakhstan, the granary of all West Siberia, too; moreover, it is also a main transport route of the country. And all this will be put out of action. The damage cannot be predicted. Millions of roubles will have to be spent. It will take years to restore all this.

What makes me particularly indignant is the action of the management of the tractor works, who have not allocated a single rouble for the construction of the enclosing dams, although they discard the lion's share of all the waste water -- 10,000 cubic meters daily. The works director, Comrade Luzyanin, avoids meetings with water conservancy bodies. He thinks that his main task is output of finished products, and let other people think about nature protection. The ministry of the Chemical Industry pays little attention.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Fedorovich, your course of action after this business trip? What have you done?

[Denisov] I was obliged to issue an instruction stopping production at a number of facilities at the tractor works from 1 September this year.

[Correspondent] What actions are usually taken by the other side, in this instance, by the management of the tractor and chemical works?

[Denisov] Instead of taking active measures to eliminate this terrible threat, as usual, the managers resort to roundabout methods, they start telephoning the leadership at the ministry and the high authorities, in order to get the instruction deferred or lifted.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Fedorovich, surely there is a decision by the party and government, as well as by the local authorities, precisely regarding this region?

[Denisov] The decision of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee on this problem is not being implemented, it has been ignored, as have the decisions of the oblispolkom and the decisions of the gorispolkom of Pavlodar. Moreover, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers on conservation of the Arctic Sea basin against pollution is not being implemented. Nor are the instructions of inspectors being carried out, despite the sanction of fines and warnings. Such complacency is astounding. If radical measures -- that is, pushing ahead with the construction of the purification installations, building up the dams -- are not taken now, then I think that a disaster [avariya] is inevitable, unavoidable, in the immediate future. That is a fact.

[Semenov] And indeed, the alarm is not being raised in vain. The state inspectorate for water conservation has already built up three volumes of correspondence with those breaking the law. An accident situation is evidently being created, but the local procuracy and authorities are inactive. Their threatening letters are truly just paper tigers for the enterprise directors, and the last letter from the director of the tractor works, Comrade Luzyanin, to Pavlodar oblispolkom is evidence of that. The letter cites the following points among measures that have allegedly been taken -- I quote -- the drinking fountains have been switched off in three workshops; three meetings have been held with power workers on this matter.

In the last point in the letter the director strongly recommends that the oblispolkom immediately start construction of the purification installations -- that is, carry out the very same work that the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee made incumbent upon the tractor works itself, on a cooperative basis with other industrial enterprises, as far back as 1979.

We spoke on the telephone to the chairman of Pavlodar Oblispolkom Comrade Iskakov, and also to the ministries guilty of fanning up the accident situation in North Kazakhstan: the Chemical Industry, the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Ministries of the USSR and for the State Committee Building Materials and asked them to listen in to our program today. We expect to receive response from them in the next few days, and we will tell our listeners about these.

CORRECTIONS TO GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Gorbachev 28 July Speech in Vladivostok," published in the 29 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1:

Page R 17, paragraph three, line two should read: I will now deal with Southeast Asia and Cambodia. (changing "not" to "now")

Same page, paragraph six, line four should read: ...of the Pacific Ocean as a nuclear-free zone... (changing "Indian" to "Pacific")

Page R 18, paragraph four, line eight should read: ...the situation in the pacific Ocean for the better ...(changing "Indian" to "Pacific")

REPORTS UPDATE HARVEST ACHIEVEMENTS, FAILINGS

13 August CSA Report

LD132031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has reported the latest data on the progress in harvesting. Grain crops and pulses, not including corn, have now been mown from an area of 51 million hectares. Grain has been threshed in the majority of mown areas. Following the example of Stavropol farms, Belgorod sovkhozes and kolkhozes have overfulfilled increased pledges concerning the sale of grain crops to the state.

As a whole, throughout the country, however, the rates of grain sales are not yet high. A lot of grain has accumulated on farm threshing-floors because labor is poorly organized there. Another factor must be acknowledged, too: Certain heads of farms are inclined to depend on others. They allege that more grain should be left for forage. Such a position deserves to be seriously condemned.

Fields of fodder crops need constant attention, since they are being used in a thoroughly bad way on many farms. It is already mid-August according to the calendar, and not even half the planned amount of hay and haylage has been laid in on some farms.

Hundreds of thousands of hectares of grasses have still not been mown in Kirov, Perm, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Chita, Kurgan, and Voronezh farms have laid in a little over 2 quintals of fodder units per head of cattle. All this is happening because hay harvesting machinery is not being used efficiently. The USSR CSA's report emphasizes that effective measures are necessary for a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs.

14 August Report

LD140746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Today, the USSR Central Statistical Administration issued the latest report on the course of work in the field. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 51 million hectares. Ninety-four percent of the grain crops harvested have been threshed. Here is "Latest News" commentator Semen Astakhov:

[Begin recording] It can be said that the early grain crops have now been harvested from almost half of the fields, with the harvest proceeding faster than ever before. For example, its pace in Latvia is 4 times faster than last year's, and it is twice as fast as last year in Lithuania. The harvest period is virtually over in the eared-crop fields of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus.

Better organization is mainly responsible for the fast pace of the harvesting and, as a result, smaller crop losses. Of course, the weather this year is, quite frankly, extremely good to farmers in most areas of the country.

The Siberians are now embarking on the harvest. Only Tomsk Oblast has not yet begun.